The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Collapse of the Cuban Insurrection.

Ten Columns of Spanish Troops in Motion.

Opponents of the Spanish Conscription Still Active.

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CUBA.

Reported Reaction in Favor of the Spaniards—Flight of Jordan—Movements of Cespedes—An Explosion—A Duel.

HAVANA, April 7.—Official dispatches have been received from Capt.-Gen. De Rodas at Puerto Principe, announcing a great reaction in the insurrectionary district in favor of the Spaniards. The presentations of persons to the Spanish authorities for protection continue. Ten columns of Spanish troops had left Puerto Principe, with instructions to divide into small parties. Each column was under sealed orders from the Captain-General. The rebel Gen. Agramonte, lately hanged a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with the inscription pinned to him, "Executed for trying to surrender." The towns of Cascorro, Sibanicu and Guaimaro have been strongly fortified by the Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in these towns, which will be composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as they are equipped will proceed to the field. Two hundred Spaniards from the garrison at Puerto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel Colonels, named Recio, Cancio and Medina. The Spanish dispatches report that the rebel Gen. Jordan has certainly left the country, and that the main body of insurgents, consisting of 800 men, are commanded by Gen. Agramonte. These dispatches also state that the Cuban Congress had been dissolved. Cuban families who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Arroyo state that President Cespedes had abandoned the region of Las Tunas, and had retired, with about a dozen of his followers, to the Camaguey region. Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the town of Las Tunas without molestation by the insurgents. A boiler on the Pessoso plantation, near Cardenas, lately exploded, killing nine and wounding fifteen of the hands employed, and completely demolishing the boiler house. A duel was lately fought between the rebel Cols. Ryan and Smith, but the result is not known.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Conscription Riots—The Cuban News in Spain—A Vote of Thanks to De Rodas.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operations of the Military Conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Camas and Santiponce with banners flying, shouting "Viva Republic," and "Down with the Conscription." They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought that efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail after some difficulty, and the crowd dispersed. The city soon became quiet.... In the Cortes today a dispatch from the Captain-General of Cuba was read, announcing the flight of Jordan, the insurgent Commander-in-chief, the surrender of many of the rebels, and the execution of others, and declaring that the rebellion is at an end. The Cortes adopted a vote of thanks to the Captain-General, and the army, navy and volunteers of Cuba.

Ministerial Changes in England Spoken Of—The University Boat-Race—An Advance in Paper—An Armed Fenian Arrested in Queenstown, Ireland.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Globe* intimates that the early retirement of the present Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, present Secretary of State for War will probably be elected his successor. The *Globe* also announces that changes are contemplated in the Ministry, among which are the following: Lord Northbrook to replace Cardwell as Secretary of State for War; A. S. Ayrton, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should Mr. John Bright withdraw in consequence of ill-health; Sir Roundell Palmer, to succeed Lord Hatherley as Lord High Chancellor....The *Times* today, in its editorial article on the boat-race, says that pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge a victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition. The *Telegraph* says the victory is immensely popular. The public satisfaction is genuine and unbounded....The paper-makers in the north of England held a meeting at Manchester yesterday, and agreed to advance the price of all kinds of paper ten per cent. owing to the dearness of rags....The amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of England today, according to the official statement of its officers, is £893,000 sterling less than last week.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A mason working on the new cathedral in this place, was arrested today by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which fact becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. His name has been withheld.

The British Parliament—Inquiries Regarding the Red River Difficulty—The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Lords today, the election of Lord Lanesborough, as a representative peer for Ireland, was announced. The other proceedings were unimportant. In the House of Commons, Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, said Capt. Lambert, of the man-of-war *Daphne*, now cruising in the Pacific, had been directed to use the utmost vigilance to arrest the deportation of the South Sea Islanders. Mr. Monsell, Under Colonial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry informed the House that nothing had been done about the Red River difficulty since the 2d of March, when the Government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities. The House resumed the consideration of the Irish Land bill in Committee. Mr. Synan, member for Limerick County, moved an amendment providing that an evicted tenant be entitled to damages equal to ten years' rent, but not to exceed £250. Mr. Gladstone opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract after the provisions of the bill had been observed for a given number of years, discretion herein to be left to the courts. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss and defend other clauses of the bill. Mr. Gathorne Hardy admitted that the more objectionable features of the bill had been removed. Sir Roundell Palmer was averse to further changes. Grey thought the bill an [illegible] scheme for extorting long leases from reluctant landlords. Hunt and Cogan favored seven years as the term of a lease. Mr. Synan's amendment and several others were withdrawn or negatived. Mr. Gladstone, after referring to the concessions already made with reluctance, said the denial of all compensation to the outgoing tenant, the denial of freedom of contract, and the limitation of damages to £50, which were proposed in an amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He appealed solemnly to the Committee to accept the concessions made by the Government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters. The House divided on Fowler's amendment, with the following result:

For the amendment....218
Against....250
Majority for the Government....32

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

Ollivier and Janin Chosen Members of the French Academy—The Plebiscitum—Depressing Rumors on the Bourse.

PARIS, April 7.—MM. Emile Ollivier and Jules Janin, have been elected members of the Academy of France. M. Ollivier takes the chair made vacant by the death of Lamartine....The medical students today signed a protest against the closing of the Ecole de Médecine....The plebiscitum will be submitted to the nation after the Senate have voted on the Senatus Consultum, probably about the 15th of May. It is generally understood that the Government will allow both Chambers to discuss the *plebiscitum* before it is voted on by the people. It is reported that the Opposition will issue a proclamation concerning the plebiscitum....The *Moniteur* (Ministerial journal) accuses M. Rouher of encouraging the strike of the workmen at La Creusot....There is a rumor that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Buffet, Minister of Finances, have tendered their resignation. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt today while mounting his horse. These rumors have effect upon the Bourse, and gave depressed rentes, which, at 7½ P. M., are quoted at 73 francs [illegible] centimes....The bullion in the Bank of France has increased eight million francs since last Thursday.

The Excitement on the Bourse in Paris—The Force Law in Ireland—Austrian Politics.

PARIS, April 7—11 P. M.—The Bourse continues excited, but rentes have recovered, and are quoted 73 francs 72 centimes.

DUBLIN, April 7.—The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion bill occurred today at Dundalk, where the Magistrates ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a farmers' almanac containing seditious language....The Queen has declined to inaugurate the Albert memorial at Belfast.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Upper Chamber has passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a liberal Ministry, and opposing strong central powers. The Lower Chamber has adopted an address to the Emperor, protesting against experimental changes in the Constitution.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—The Policy of the Government a Secret—The Peabody Immigration Fund.

TORONTO, April 7.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Cameron asked if the Government had any further intelligence from Red River, and whether they were in position to give any further information than already had been laid before the House, and what the Government intended to do in reference to the murder that had recently taken place at Fort Garry. Sir John A. Macdonald said he could only state that the Government is fully aware and appreciate the gravity of their position. We have done all we could during the Winter, and, indeed, ever since the events of last October till now. We understand and fully appreciate the responsibility that rests upon us; and, I may say, we have been in constant communication with Her Majesty's Government. I may add, further, that the two Governments are in accord and in unison, and for one object, and that is, to retain that country as a portion of Her Majesty's dominion, and to assert law and order there. [Hear, hear.] We are acting in complete union with Her Majesty's Government, and a line of conduct has been settled upon. What that line of conduct may be must be withheld from the House, for to communicate it now would simply be giving information at an improper time that would very soon be sent to improper quarters. [Hear, hear.] But I must say that Her Majesty's Government, while acting in accord with us, have, in the first place, approved of the course we advised, and are co-operating with us in following that course; and I am sure that course will be carried to a successful completion at no distant day. Further than this it would be improper for me to say.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the Government of the Province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm-houses, a church, court-house, &c., for the emigrants to be hereafter sent.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 7.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night in Mechanics' Hall for an expression of sentiment with regard to the Red River troubles. The Mayor presided. A series of resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing Mr. Scott's murder, demanding military protection to loyal inhabitants, expressing sympathy with the prisoners and desiring indemnity for those who have suffered. The names of Dr. Schultz and his party were received with the greatest enthusiasm and applause. They will meet with a warm reception here.

THE WEST.

A Mississippi Steamer Aground—Immigration Westward.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer *Richmond* ran into the bank opposite Rushton Bend, twenty-five miles below here, at 10½ o'clock last night, and at last accounts Capt. Green was throwing freight overboard to keep the steamer from sinking. The *Bismarck* has gone from here to her assistance....The tide of immigration from the East has set in, and large numbers of immigrants are arriving by river and rail. Some 300 arrived yesterday, bound for Southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through to examine lands in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 7—Evening.—Nothing further has been heard from the steamer *Richmond*. A wrecking-boat went to her assistance this noon. The probabilities are that she will be saved, without much damage. She is valued at $120,000.

The Indians in Wyoming—A Printers' Strike in Cincinnati.

BRYAN, Wyoming Territory, April 7.—Two hundred and fifty men left Atlantic yesterday, well mounted and armed, to pursue the Indians who committed the recent murders near Atlantic. Gen. Alvord, Chief Paymaster and a party arrived from South Pass at 3 o'clock this afternoon. No Indians were seen on the road. Gen. Alvord leaves for the East to-night. Col. Bartlett left here yesterday with a company of infantry for Miners' Delight. All is quiet at South Pass today.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—The official count of the vote of the recent city election shows that the average Republican majority on the city ticket was 3,120....Over forty compositors in the *Commercial* office are on a strike.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

Arrangements for the Obsequies at Troy, Today—An Imposing Display Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, April 7.—This city is all alive, today, in anticipation of the obsequies of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, which are to take place at noon to-morrow. The influx of strangers is already very large. Gen. Sheridan and staff, and Gen. McDowell and staff, are already here, having arrived by the 1:40 P. M. train, today. There are also here the Indiana delegation, composed in great part of officers of the militia of that State, as well as citizens of prominence, and a delegation from the old army of the Cumberland, of which the lamented deceased was affectionately styled "the father." Among them are Gens. Barnum and Mackay, Cols. Wing, Lawrence and Barry, and Capt. Stetson. Already the hotels are beginning to complain of lack of accommodations, owing to the rush of visitors. It is estimated that the small towns and villages within easy ride of Troy will be almost depopulated to-morrow. The Troy House, where most of the notables are stopping, is thronged, and the utmost interest is manifested to catch a glimpse of those, both in civil and military life, whose names are familiar to the nation. The front of this house, as of most of the public buildings, is hung with funeral emblems; and on many of the private residences there are no lack of sables. The flags everywhere are at half-mast. That there is a deep sense of the loss which the nation has sustained in the decease of the lamented hero, is evident on every side. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, with his staff, arrived in the afternoon train. He is the guest of Hon. Geo. B. Warren.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT WITH THE BODY.

The remains arrived by the 11 A. M. train, and were immediately taken to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Third and State streets, where they now lie in state, guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Capt. Reilly, from the Watervliet Arsenal. Immense throngs of people are visiting the remains, which are placed in the vestibule of the church—the whole interior of the edifice being draped in mourning—on a raised dias, heavily shrouded with crape. The casket containing the body is not opened, whereat some dissatisfaction is expressed by those who expected to see the features of the deceased.

THE CEREMONIES TO-MORROW.

The funeral services at St. Paul's will begin at noon to-morrow, precisely. They will consist of the imposing ritual of the Episcopal Church, in which Bishop Doane, and Rev. Drs. Coit, Porter and Tucker will take part. It is now understood that no eulogy or panegyric will be pronounced. When the religious exercises are finished the remains will be immediately taken to Oakwood Cemetery, where they will be interred, not put into a vault, as is so often the case. Both bodies of the Legislature will arrive here by the 10:30 train to-morrow morning.

President Grant and Secretaries Cox and Belknap, together with the Congressional delegation appointed to attend the obsequies, will arrive here to-night. The President is to be the guest, while here, of Hon. John F. Francis, editor of the Troy *Times*, who has issued a number of invitations to the city officials and representatives of the Press to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate at his residence.

THE PROCESSION.

The gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic will be not the least imposing feature of the funeral procession. In addition to the posts of the G. A. R. from surrounding towns, the military organizations from Albany will arrive here at an early hour to-morrow. The Citizens' Corps and the Zouaves from Utica will also be here, and have already been assigned a place in the line. The following officers will act as pall-bearers:

Major-Gen. Geo. G. Meade. Major-Gen. Gordon Granger.
Major-Gen. Rosecrans.
Major-Gen. John M. Schofield. Major-Gen. J. M. Newton.
Major-Gen. Hazen.
Major-Gen. Jos. Hooker. Brig.-Gen. McKay.

The following is the order of procession, which will be taken up immediately after the services in the church, proceed to the cemetery, and return in the same order:

Troops of the National Guard, S. N. Y., and independent military organizations, in such order as the commander thereof may designate.
Escort—composed of two companies Engineer troops, four of the First United States Artillery, and two of the general service, infantry.
Officiating clergy.
Body.
Pall-bearers — Major-Generals Meade, Rosecrans, Schofield, Hooker, Gordon Granger, Newton, Hazen, and Brig.-Gen. McKay.
The President of the United States.
The Secretary of War.
The General of the Army.
Two bands.
Committee of the Senate of the United States.
Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States.
The Governor of the State of New-York, and Staff.
Legislature of the State of New-York.
Judiciary of the State of New-York.
Committee representing the State of Indiana.
Clergy.
Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers of the War and National Guard in uniform, and in the order named.
Corporate authority of the City of Albany.
Corporate authority of the City of Schenectady.
Corporate authority of the City of Troy.
Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Civic Associations.
Citizens.

The Ninth and Tenth Brigades, N. Y. S. N. G. have been ordered to do escort duty, and will, with other local military organizations, be under the orders of Major-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, commanding the Third Division, who is Grand Marshal for the day.

A LECTURE ON GEN. THOMAS.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, will, by invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, deliver a lecture here to-morrow evening, at the Third-street Baptist Church. Subject—"The Life and Services of the Late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas." At this writing the clouds are lowery; but the weather-wise say there is no danger of a storm.

J. E. B.

The President En Route.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—President Grant and Cabinet, accompanied by Senators Fenton and Cameron, and Generals Banks and Garfield, of the House, passed this city this evening, on the Washington train, for New-York.

Tributes of Gens. Sherman and Meade.

At the memorial exercises held in the National Capitol on Tuesday evening Gen. Sherman spoke as follows, giving pleasantly some of his personal recollections of Gen. Thomas:

Mr. President: I was told by the Committee of Arrangements that the part assigned me on this occasion was simply to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, and to say a few words personal to him in whose honor we are now assembled. I know that there are many men to speak who knew Gen. George H. Thomas in his full manhood, and I know they will do justice to so noble a subject. My thoughts naturally turn to that earlier period of his life, thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new, when little was behind and all before him, when we used to see him in full manly strength on the beach at Lauderdale, Fla., spearing the sharks in the surf or hauling in red-fish, paddling his canoe and steering it in the intricate waves of the Everglades, hunting for our then wily foe; marching for days and weeks in the swamps, carrying his five days' rations, to last ten; piling up the brush to make his bed above water; setting by the camp fire testing the comparative merits of the alligator and coon as human food; or later still, at Fort Moultrie, when we were studying and practicing the new tactics, reading history, discussing the relative merits of the old flint-lock and the new percussion musket; experimenting with round shot, shrapnel and canister; lamenting that our fate had been cast in an era of eternal peace, and grumbling at the slowness of promotion. Even then some of us thought we discerned in our comrade Thomas some of the attributes of Washington. In our then seclusion at Fort Moultrie we heard the rumbling of the storm gathering at the Southwest, of the establishment of the camp of observation in Louisiana, and then of the army of occupation of Texas. Soon came an order for Bragg's company to go to New-Orleans, and how we all envied them the opportunity for glory and renown. Thomas was the First-Lieutenant of the company, and it fell to my share to command the battalion—to escort it to the beach on which land the low, dark brig *Hayne*, ready to convey them to their destination. As the men embarked in the boats I could not restrain the impulse to give three hearty cheers for our comrades bound for the war, and in return got a reprimand from the commanding officer of the post, Major Robert Anderson, for making such unmilitary noise at the beach. Soon the Mexican war scattered our little garrison, and few now remain. Some were killed in battle; some lie in the deep blue sea, and others fell victims to disease; yet Thomas was spared. In 1854, as captain of artillery, he came to California, where I was a citizen, and we there interchanged the memories and experiences of that interval in our lives. He was then sent to Fort Yuma, and I did not meet him again until the civil war brought us again together here in Washington. Our old Captain, Robert Anderson, had become a Brigadier-General, and was assigned to command in Kentucky. He applied for the assistance of Buell, Burnside, Thomas and Sherman, and I know that in order to secure for Thomas a commission of Brigadier General, he had to pledge his personal faith, he being a Virginian, that he would remain true and faithful to the Union cause. You all know how that pledge has been redeemed. This carried Thomas to Kentucky, and this period of his history I leave to others. In the old army I was always above Thomas and was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers before the war; but the battle of Mill Spring won for him fairly the grade of Major-General, so that when events brought us together on the battle-field of Shiloh he was my superior officer, and I was glad to serve under him. But events soon led him eastward and me westward, so that I did not meet him again until after Vicksburg had fallen and I had reached Chattanooga. Then we were co-equals in rank and command, having the same commissions—a common superior present. But Gen. Grant was required to leave us and take the supreme command of all the armies in the field, and to me was assigned the Army of the West, of which Gen. Thomas' command (the Army of the Cumberland) formed a part. He was perfectly content, and often assured me—of what I knew full well—that he always shrank from high and delicate responsibility. During the whole of the Atlanta campaign there was hardly a day but we spent hours together, and I never made a change in the subordinate parts of his command without his hearty consent. I could fill pages of personal reminiscences of that period of his life, but purposely abstain that others who were also with him may illustrate it from their memories. I will only repeat that the last movement, which resulted in the battle of Jonesboro' and the occupation of Atlanta, was delayed nearly a week in deference to his usual cautious advice; but when it was made, and resulted in complete success, he was the first to recognize it, and manifested his feelings of delight in a manner quite unusual for him. When the war was over Gen. Thomas stood, deservedly, most high in the estimation of all. As soon as the armies were discharged, I hurried to Nashville to see him, and I know that he preferred to remain in the command of the Department of the Cumberland, as he said, to complete the records of its history. His habits were slow, methodical and simple. He wrote fluently, neatly and well; and when the historians comes to seek for the accurate statistics of the war, I am certain he will find those of the Army of the Cumberland thorough and complete. During the Administration of Mr. Johnson, I have reason to know, he was offered other and higher commands, but he declined them; and when changes were made incident to the elevation of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, I know that he was consulted. He was here in Washington at the time, and I repeatedly assured him of the President's best wishes and high regard; assured him that he could have the Division of the Pacific, then held by Gen. Halleck; or that the Department of the Cumberland would be enlarged to any extent he wanted. At first he thought that because he had for so many years served on the extreme frontier he was entitled to an Eastern station; but he at once realized that Gen. Meade, his senior, who had been already named, had the better claims for the Division of the Atlantic; therefore he elected to be assigned to the Division of the Pacific. He chose it freely and knowingly, for he had been there. He knew the importance of the command; that San Francisco was one of the most thriving and agreeable cities in our country, and was proverbial for its healthful climate. I cannot learn that he had any doubts or misgivings to the contrary, and when we look for a cause of death I apprehend it will be found far back, and may be traced to past exposures, to the long, long, weary days and nights incident to his life, to the deep mental struggles that ever attend tumult and wars, and to the providence of a God that rules all things for the best.

THE GENERAL'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A letter from Gen. James S. Negley was read at the meeting in Philadelphia, in which he said:

"I remember well his profound views concerning the political and military situation of the country, expressed during a conversation I had with him in December, 1868, in which instance I alluded to the proposition of his name in connection with the next Presidency, stating it as my belief that the confidence of the country would be reposed in a soldier, and that his ascent would go far toward uniting the conservative political element of the South with the Republican sentiment of the North; to which Gen. Thomas, with great earnestness, replied: 'The profession of arms is most congenial to me. I do not wish to be connected with politics. Ever since the days of Gen. Jackson the political parties of our country have become infused with personal intrigue and faction. No matter how irreproachable the reputation of a man, or how distinguished his services may have been, he will certainly be impeached without regard to the high claims of justice or the interests of the nation. Again, I have not much faith in the professions of the leading politicians of the South. The war was the outbreaking of their cruel and irresistible passions.' Then, passing a moment absorbed in somber thought, he resumed: 'Yet, somehow, the country continues to grow in prosperity, and the bad men cannot prevent it.'"

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Thomas in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—The remains of Gen. Thomas arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by a committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On their arrival here the remains were laid in state at St. Paul's Church. Gens. McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger, and other distinguished officers, are in the city. The funeral exercises will take place at noon to-morrow. The body will be interred in Oak-wood Cemetery. President Grant is expected here to-morrow morning at 7½ o'clock.

Pigeon Shooting—The Championship of America.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—A pigeon-shooting match for the championship of America took place today at Markrock. Four hundred people went thither by boat from this city. Miles Johnson, of New-York, shot 32 out of 35 birds and took the first prize and the champion badge; John Taylor, of New-Jersey, shot 30, and received the second prize; Edward Tinker, of Providence, shot 29, and took the third prize; Ira Paine, of New-York, shot 26; P. W. Aldrich, of Providence, and Mr. Brown, of Buffalo, each shot 27 birds out of 35.

Fire—Flouring Mills in Pennsylvania Burned.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The dry-goods store of J. K. Baum, at Birmingham, was burned yesterday; fully insured....The flouring mill of Douglass & Hays, at Allegheny City, was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire last night; loss, $25,000. The building was owned by Rodgers & Co. The insurance on the building is $6,000, and on the machinery $8,000, in the Home Company.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—Sheriff Kenworthy today served another attachment against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a claim of $60,000. This makes $1,104,000 worth of claims made by the Sheriff.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—Jacob Stoufer, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking strychnine.

ST. CATHARINES, April 7.—The Welland Canal will be opened for the passage of vessels on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

BOSTON, April 7.—This being fast day, all business is suspended.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Republicans of this city, white and black, held meetings last night, in honor of the final adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. A salute of 100 guns was fired.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—John Williams was shot in a tavern brawl, last evening, by Edward McDonald. He was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. The assassin was arrested. Williams [illegible] this evening. He refused to the last to make any statement in regard to the shooting.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated today on a grand scale by the colored people of this city and vicinity.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Spiritual Power and the Nations of Europe—Rome and Austria—Mgr. Dupanloup's Letter—The Carnival Ended—Florentine Wine Exposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

I have no doubt, from what is now and then let drop by priests with whom I come in contact, that real concern is felt on account of the pressure, or restraint, which the Catholic Powers are more and more inclined to exercise at Rome. To be sure, there is no interference, as there should be none, with the liberty of action of the Council, but the repeated warnings are the red and threatening finger which Rome has to keep constantly before its eye. The prelates carry a stiff upper lip, and talk of having the power to make mischief if they are not allowed to have their own way; but they recognize with dread the formidable opposition with which they have to deal. Italy and Spain are in open antagonism, and Austria, as well as France, is disposed to put the screws on, if any decrees of the Council are in conflict with the rights of the State or the national legislation. The present position of Austria is most interesting. We know that the action of some of the German Bishops has been, and the civil authority is disposed to go considerable lengths, to put a check on Rome. A statement has come to one lately of what Austria will be likely to do under the circumstances, and it is in this sense. The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy will respect the rights of the Church, while it sees to it that its own laws are respected. An informal understanding among the Catholic Powers permits the Council to exercise full liberty in discussing and settling the questions of dogma and discipline; and this while the Sovereigns do not avail themselves of the ancient prerogation of having their special agents take part in the deliberations of the Assembly. Such abstention of the civil power is a recognition of the spirit of the time which tends to a separation of the secular from the sacerdotal power; if the act is not, indeed, an adoption of the principle of such separation. By the absence of its agents, and in no manner responsible for the conclusions of the Council, the civil authority unquestionably reserves to itself the right to review the decisions and to deny or accept them as they are in accord or in conflict with the constitutional privileges of the Sovereign, the rights of the State and the public good. Austria in common with other advanced or advancing Catholic States, has taken a stand against the Spiritual usurpation which has been permitted for so many centuries to go on, almost without restraint. The Concordat of 1855, much less liberal for Austria than that of France of more ancient date, gives the Bishops free communication with Rome, with full power to publish its bulls and decrees. The new legislation in Austria, of a liberal character, has changed the system of public instruction, and modified the marriage law in such a way as to take the control of both from the hands of the clergy and give it to the civil authority, to which it properly belongs. This has caused much agitation among the Prelates, who, taking their order from Rome, have advised disregard of the law. The State is now obliged to be more than ever on its guard, since in the Council canons have been proposed which, if adopted, are calculated to create insubordination and menace the public peace. Certainly in our day the civil authority of no State which respects itself or wishes to be respected will permit the publication within its limits of the impudent doctrine that all laws are to be considered null and void and of no effect if they are not approved by the decrees of the Romish Church. No pretensions could be more dangerous, if the power were possessed to make them good, for the privileges most highly prized by enlightened society would be destroyed—liberty of worship, freedom of the Press, popular instruction under the direction of municipal committees, the equality of the clergy of every grade before the law, the validity of civil marriage, and whatever else of good, modern legislation, without the consent of the Church, has taken the liberty to give us. France and Italy are better grounded in the enjoyment of their rights of this sort, for in the former country time has already made them the habit of the people, and here many years of suffering from the injustice of the Church has made the population determined to resist at all hazards its usurpations. But in Austria the struggle is not half over, or but just begun. The ignorance of the inhabitants in the rural communities gave the priests almost absolute control. In Italy there is much more of municipal life.

MGR. DUPANLOUP'S LETTER.

Mgr. Dupanloup's last, and most remarkable letter, has found its way into Rome, as it has been printed in many of the papers of the Kingdom of Italy. One can judge of the condition of things here, by a single fact such as this, that a prelate, among the most eminent of all the fathers in council, is not allowed to publish his opinions in the city where these pretended free discussions are going on. The Bishop has addressed to the Catholic world plain words, and such as cannot help attracting the most respectful attention of all those who have wholly, or in part, escaped from the moral and intellectual slavery imposed by the Jesuitical power which still controls this seat of Catholic influence. The friends of the projected dogma are reminded that they are dragging the Papacy to the brink of a precipice, down which the plunge may be sudden. Historic facts are cited to show what losses the Hierarchy has sustained by its obstinate errors; the separation of one-half the Church in the ninth century by the Greek schism, and the loss of one-third of the remaining half in the sixteenth century by the Protestant Reformation; the fruits of which now gathered are eighty millions of Eastern schismatics on one side, and ninety millions of Protestants on the other. Mgr. Dupanloup asks the Ultramontane Bishop of Malines, to whom his letters are addressed, whether new obstacles are to be raised and the abyss widened between the Church and this great company of Christian polemics.

"Read the journals of America and England. I, as far as I am able, keep myself informed of the work going on in those countries. At this moment, almost half of what remains to us is in peril. We must try to regain what is lost. The courageous American, German and English Bishops are laboring for this end, and for this our heroic missionaries are giving their sweat and blood. And will you increase their difficulties by giving to a turbulent antagonism a larger field and new arms? Will you change suddenly, as was yesterday suggested to me by several American Bishops, for all the Catholic clergy living among Protestant populations, the entire ground of Catholic controversy? And among Catholic nations, such as France, Belgium, Spain, Germany, and, above all, Italy, how many there are who have no longer any faith. We must look facts in the face. I appreciate not less than yourself the many imposing Catholic demonstrations, but, so far as France is concerned, I give it my opinion that it would be among the most strange and truly puerile illusions, the belief that these lists of names subscribed, and published with so much noise, express the real state of feeling in that country. The true condition in France, and in other countries, is this: the great bodies of the State, parliaments, senates, legislative corps, State councils, general and municipal administrations, the forum, the youth in the schools, the army, the navy, commerce, arts, finances, all the liberal professions, the operatives in cities, the electors of the country—in short, the great mass of those who direct affairs—are not in the faith. And this you know, that the young men are tending to isolation and separation from the Church, holding a position of expectation and resistance, as respects the Council." And in the same strain of warning the Archbishop goes on through his long letter. "As concerns society," he adds, "I am far from sharing the high hopes founded upon your definition. He believes that proclaiming the infallibility of the Pope will make the revolution go back, is, in my opinion, one of those illusions which often, in human society, desperate parties indulge in on the eve of a supreme crisis. I am convinced that among the most profound of the revolutionists, very little concern is felt about what you will do. Are you very certain that those of Belgium will disarm before the new dogma, or will they not rather rejoice in their secret reunions? No, let us hold a grand council, developing the living and fruitful power of the Church, holiness, science, and that wealth of charity and zeal which is shut up in its heart. Let us show to the races of this century that between us there exists no antagonism, and let us dissipate by declarations formal, frank and precise, all those horrible misunderstandings which separate us, and thus get back this century, which escapes from our control, and save society, which invokes our aid."

It is a pleasure to read such words addressed to the parents and guardians of the other branch of our Christian family whose fortunes have been running low by bad management. We certainly shall be among the first to give a helping hand to the reforming inebriate of Rome.

THE CARNIVAL.

The amusements of the Carnival are ended, and the severities of the Lent season are begun. In some of the Italian cities the Carnival, in the last days, took on a little animation, but here in the capital it was less lively than usual, at least out of doors. Some very pretty balls and parties were given in the palaces of citizens of wealth and title, and the ladies were not left without opportunity to display their costly jewels, silks and laces and personal charms; but with no Prince of the royal family to see and admire. The last day of the Corso had a tragic close. A ship, full-rigged and manned by a dozen young men, had been placed on a heavy car and drawn through the streets, exciting the wonder of the crowd and forming the most conspicuous object in the show. By an unlucky movement, a young man got under the wheels, and was so badly crushed as to die on the spot; and a little while after, in turning an angle of the street, the whole fabric was overturned, wounding eight or ten of those looking on—some of them so seriously that they are lying in the hospitals with not much hope of recovery. At Sienna the Carnival has had as sad an ending as it has had here. The floor of a room in an old building, in which about three hundred persons were gathered, broke down, and many were precipitated in confusion among bricks and broken boards. It was in the evening, and the sudden extinguishment of the lights, the crash and the cries of distress led to the belief that an earthquake shock had ruined the building, as a year ago, at the end of Carnival, Sienna had its joy ended by such a visitation—one not uncommon, as the city is situated in a volcanic region. The present accident was caused by a rotten beam. Several lives were lost, and others escaped with broken limbs.

WINE EXPOSITION.

Here in Florence the season of amusement has been diversified by the wine exposition, now become annual. It is a good opportunity to observe what Italy has to show of a product the most important of all its industries. It is another proof of the great enterprise of the Piedmontese, their sending as great, or greater, variety and quantity of wines than came from any other part of the Italian territory; while the conditions of soil and climate are less favorable than in the North.

ANGELICA.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Loan Adopted by the Cortes—The Motive of the Recent Agitation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 23, 1870.

Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Union Liberals and the Republicans to the bill for the sale of the Treasury bonds, the Cortes have adopted it by 79 against 38. But the Minister made an important concession to the opposition. He promised to present in a few days a bill for the sale of the mines of Rio Tinto, Almaden and Torrevieja by means of a public auction, which will be announced six months beforehand.

These two last resources of Spain will suffice to alleviate for a year the burdens of the Exchequer, but afterward, if the situation of the country is in no wise improved, there will be nothing remaining but to sell the State woods, which will fetch about 350,000,000 or 400,000,000 of reals.

At the bottom of all the political agitation which is manifesting itself in Madrid, there is one most important question, never mentioned in the papers, but which, nevertheless, remains no longer a secret.

The Union Liberals, seeing that the Republicans had struck, through Señor Castelar, a dangerous blow at Gen. Prim, and all the Ministry, in consequence of their hesitation to give their attention to the questions on the order of the day, thought the opportunity had arrived for ridding themselves of Gen. Prim and his colleagues, and as the question of the loan furnished them with a favorable ground for their maneuvers, the Liberal Union commenced at once hostilities against the Ministry, with confident expectations of victory, and hopes of taking themselves the reins of Government. Gen. Prim saw at once that if the Carlists and the Republicans voted with the Liberals against the bill he would be in danger of seeing himself forced to retire; consequently, he looked toward the Radicals, to whom he gave the promise that, if they would grant him their support, he would break with the Liberals, and introduce all the bills in suspension since several months on account of the opposition they had encountered on the part of the Liberals, whose sympathy he was then anxious to gain. As yet, this has proved no empty promise.

The Cortes will discuss shortly the bill on civil marriages, and on the register of the civil status, held up till now by the priests exclusively. The proposed reforms in the criminal and civil codes, and those in the *code de procédure*, will also be discussed. One of the first bills to which the Cortes will give their attention will be that on the reforms in the clergy. Not only will the number of priests be considerably lessened, but the incomes of the prelates and the canons will be reduced one-third, which will save about 60,000,0000 reals yearly to the State.

On this occasion the Republicans will demand anew the complete separation of Church and State.

The Minister of the Colonies has laid before the Council of Ministers the following bills, each deputy being requested to read and study them before expressing his opinion on them; they will then be discussed in the Cortes.

Firstly, a bill concerning the municipalities of Porto Rico, the *consejo-generales* and the civil Governors as prefects; secondly, concerning public order; thirdly, the Electoral laws, including the elections of the municipalities, the *consejo-generales*, the Deputies and the Senators; fourthly, concerning the privileges and duties of foreigners; and lastly, a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico. This bill proposes that all negroes born since 29th September, 1868, shall be free. This will be one great step toward the total abolition of slavery, which cannot yet be taken into consideration, owing to the condition of the Exchequer, but which will probably be effected when Cuba has returned its Deputies.

I have it also on good authority that the Minister is preparing several other bills for the colonization of all the Spanish settlements, without exception, the establishment of the registers of the civil status, and to transfer the direction of the cemeteries from the hands of the priests to those of the civil authorities. He will also shortly lay before the Council of Ministers a plan for the total reorganization of the tribunals, and a decree establishing the freedom of worship in the Philippine Islands and at Fernando Po. The Minister will further introduce reforms in the method of keeping accounts in the Antilles. In future these accounts will not be revised by the Council of the Indies, but by a committee appointed by the Minister of the Colonies.

The debates on all these questions will last until the middle of July, when the intolerable heat of Madrid will render it impossible for the Deputies to pursue their labors in the Cortes. During the recess, the members will study the bills concerning the Organic laws; for the debates upon these latter will only commence in November.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Opening of the Case for the Prosecution.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE FORESHADOWED.

Interesting Testimony Against the Prisoner.

Efforts to Produce Evidence Favorable to McFarland.

Sparring Between Counsel—The Objections Sustained—The Case on the Part of the People Rested.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of Daniel McFarland for the alleged murder of Albert D. Richardson. The excitement continues unabated, and long before the hour of 11 the corridors and steps leading to the General Sessions Court-room were thronged with people anxious to gain admission. The doors were, however, closely guarded by officers, and none but members of the Press, members of the Bar, the jury and other privileged persons were admitted. Thereafter no greater number than could be accommodated with seats were permitted to enter.

THE DEFENDANT

entered the Court-room about 10½ o'clock, courteously greeted a few personal friends and acquaintances and composedly perused the morning papers. Soon after his little son Percy entered in company with Mr. McFarland's brother, and running up to his father, who saluted him affectionately, took a seat by his side. But two ladies were present during the day, and these were friends of Mr. McFarland, and, it is understood, not expected to be called as witnesses. The demeanor of the defendant was calm throughout the proceedings, but he occasionally exhibited some emotion as, in the course of the argument of Mr. Graham on points of testimony, delicate allusions were made to his domestic troubles.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Charles S. Spencer and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, of counsel for defense, came in and took seats at the desk near McFarland. District-Attorney Garvin and Ex-Judge Davis entered soon after, and then Recorder Hackett took his seat upon the Bench, in company with Judge Bedford, who, however, remained only a short time. A little delay in the opening of the Court was occasioned by the absence of Mr. Claussen, the second juror, but he came in a few moments after 11, and soon after Mr. Graham followed.

THE COURT OPENED.

The Court was then formally opened and the trial commenced. District-Attorney Garvin's opening address to the jury was quite brief, and nothing was revealed by it beyond the fact that the prosecution would seek to prove the killing, and the infliction by the prisoner at the bar of the fatal shot. The testimony on the part of the prosecution was entirely upon these points: First, showing by the clerks of the *Tribune* publication office, the relative positions of McFarland and Richardson at the time of and just before the shooting; the deposition of the wounded man after the shot was fired; his removal to the editorial rooms, and subsequently to the Astor House; his lingering and languishing and death on Dec. 2. The direct examination went not a step further than was necessary to complete the chain of evidence connecting the prisoner with the wounding of Richardson, and the effects of such wounding, including the immediate cause of death.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. John Graham, and in the course of it he elicited from the witnesses who saw the shooting, evidence to show that Richardson had a pistol on his person at the time of the wounding; he failed, however, to show that the pistol was used by Richardson. It was also sought to be shown on cross-examination that McFarland, at the time he was waiting behind the counter in the *Tribune* Office, was engaged in writing something upon a piece of paper, but upon this point no evidence was elicited.

One theory of defense is, it is said—and the assertion seems borne out by the questions in this part of the cross-examination—that at the time McFarland fired his pistol Richardson had his ready for discharging, and that therefore the wounding was the result of a duel, or that the act of McFarland was, to a certain extent, in self-defense.

THE ASTOR HOUSE MARRIAGE.

In the cross-examination of Dr. Swan, the surgeon who was first called to attend Richardson, and who continued in attendance until his death, Mr. Graham endeavored to show that the excitement caused by the "blasphemous ceremony" at the Astor House accelerated the death of Richardson, and that, therefore, the defendant could not be convicted of murder. The prosecution earnestly contended against the admission of this testimony, and Mr. Graham as earnestly insisted, but the Court ruled the evidence out.

One point was adroitly brought out on this cross-examination which, from the persistence with which it was urged, may be of some importance hereafter. Two photographs were sent up to Dr. Swan with a request that he examine them to see if he could identify either. The witness identified one as that of Mrs. McFarland, but the prosecution objected to the next question, as to whether he saw that lady at the Astor House between Nov. 26 and Dec. 2. Mr. Graham then asked who were at the bedside of deceased when he died. Witness enumerated the persons as Mr. Knox, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Sage, and her daughter, Mrs. McFarland. The point of evidence which Mr. Graham had so earnestly contended for was in and he seemed satisfied.

After the examination of Dr. Swan, Dr. Sayre was called, but not responding, the prosecution rested.

This was somewhat unlooked for on the part of the defense, counsel having expected that the prosecution would consume at least one day, and Mr. Spencer, therefore, at 3½ o'clock, asked that the Court adjourn for the day in order that he might prepare himself for the opening for the defense. After some little hesitation the Recorder granted the motion, and the Court was about adjourning when Mr. Graham rose to present a case of alleged gross contumacy on the part of a morning newspaper. He called the attention of the Court to a copy of that paper of Wednesday's issue, which contained what professed to be a likeness of the second juror, Mr. Claussen, but which was, Mr. Graham asserted, a gross caricature, and taken in connection with the report which followed it, was intended to insult the juror. Mr. Graham adverted at some length to the course this paper had pursued toward him, (Mr. Graham,) and asked that the Court exercise its power and exclude the reporters of that sheet from the Court-room during the trial. The Recorder said he would take the matter under advisement.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock, the Recorder cautioning the jurors against conversing with any person or reading anything whatever in relation to the trial.

Detailed Report of the Fourth Day's Proceedings—The Case for the Prosecution Closed—The Defense to be Opened Today.

The jury having been obtained, the trial of Mr. Daniel McFarland commenced yesterday.

OPENING ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

District-Attorney Garvin opened the case for the prosecution. He said: If your Honor please, gentlemen of the jury, a prosecuting officer for a county like that of New-York has many very solemn and important responsibilities devolved upon him in cases of the character of the one which you are about to try. He is not only required to perform his duty to the people, but he also has a duty to perform to the prisoner who is arraigned for the crime charged in the indictment, and in performing that duty it would weigh upon him with crushing weight, and there would hardly be a man found sufficiently strong, either mentally or physically, to stand up under such responsibility were it not for the fact that cases of this description are finally submitted to a jury

of twelve men who pass upon it. The prisoner is also entitled by the impartiality of the Court who sits to decide between him on the one side representing the people, and the prisoner on the other, in regard to all questions of law which present themselves for consideration during the discussion and development of the evidence which finally comes to the jury. On all questions of fact, gentlemen of the jury, I am happy to say the rule is that the counsel in Court are to deal pass on the prisoner. On all questions of law, whether they may be, the jury are to take the law from the Court, and by the directions and decisions of the Court, you are to be governed in reference to questions of this description. Gentlemen of the jury, trial system of administering law, could not be conceived. It has not only the sanction of ages, but it has the sanction and the approbation of every man who respects life, liberty and property, or we understand those principles to mean. The principle of constrained to twelve men not only contributes to your interest and mine, but it is the great conservative power by which the rights of property, life and liberty are preserved. Twelve men, educated men, men of high character and men in the ordinary walks of life, so to speak, that jury, who represent all the interests, the feelings and the various powers of the human mind. It is engaged in no common and ordinary employment, and whoever may be drawn by accident to sit upon questions of this description are to decide upon the life and liberty of their fellow man. With that decision we shall be content, whatever it may be, and if, in the course of this investigation, it shall be developed that this man has a good and legal reason why the life of Richardson was taken on the 26th November, 1869, and this jury shall come to the conclusion, after a careful examination of this case, that he ought in fairness to be acquitted, I not only may that it would give me great pleasure to see him discharged, but it will be your duty to see that this man is acquitted, and goes out free. But if, on the other hand, it shall turn out that there was no good reason why this man should have taken the life of his fellow-man, then it will be your duty to stand up courageously in this prominent and responsible verdict as will not only satisfy your consciences now, but will satisfy your consciences when you lay on your dying pillow and say, "In this case, in that great case, I did my duty conscientiously, fairly, honestly, courageously and uprightly, and with it, I am now and I am looking into the eternal world to meet my Maker." Gentlemen of the jury, it becomes my duty not only to state to you the principles of law which govern you in this case but also to sum up shortly the leading facts which we rely upon to establish this case. In the first place, the Court will assume that if a man by premeditated design takes the life of another without cause therefor, he is guilty of murder in the first degree, and must be responsible for the act he has performed. In regard to the facts of this case I am instructed we shall show you that on the 26th November, 1869, in the City of New-York, in the office of the Tribune, in the Spruce-street, at the bar stood waiting for the coming of some one. While he stood there peering out looking directly toward the door, Albert D. Richardson entered. As he came up and inquired for his mail, this prisoner, leaning forward with a pistol in his hand, fired that fatal shot which carried Richardson into eternity. Now, gentlemen of the jury, from that day Albert D. Richardson lived and linger in untold agony until the 10 day of December, 1869, when he delivered his spirit up to God. Now, gentlemen, at the time when this prisoner did that act he was there in your city, and in that city he did, and that man and deliberately performed that act, in the eye of the law it is murder, and murder in the first degree. And, gentlemen, you cannot excuse it. Your verdict must be "guilty." But if he shows a legal reason why he did it, then acquit him. Gentlemen, in the preparation of this case, I have felt the responsibility and the importance of the public duty committed to my charge. I have deliberately thought over this case, and made up my mind that in a case where three counsel were employed on the other side of great mental and physical ability, I should not be justified before the public in coming into a case of this description, which will last for a number of days, unless I should associate with me some man of tried ability, who might, in case by accident or any other cause I should be unable to go through the case, to put it properly as it stands to the jury. I have selected Judge Davies, a man of character and ability, to stand by me, in order that this case may be laid carefully and properly before the Court and counsel on the other side, and I undertake to state that will be entirely done. Gentlemen of the jury, in as short a way as possible I shall present this case to you in a plain, simple, truthful, honest, fairly, trusting and hoping, however long this case may be, you will sit patiently and hear it through, and when you are through I shall expect from you as honest, upright and candid men, such a verdict as will not only satisfy this community, but will satisfy your own consciences when that hour shall come which shall try and test every man. I am glad to see here some men who will prove equal to the test. I am glad to see a few men who are fathers. I am glad to see we have younger men also on the jury, so that all classes of men are represented, and that when we get through this case not only will we be content, but every man's mouth will be closed, and the result will be proclaimed to the world, as, I trust, a conscientious verdict, how a jury of twelve men pronounced such a verdict as on their consciences they deem just.

MOTION TO EXCLUDE WITNESSES.

Mr. Graham—If your Honor please, in reference to the witnesses who speak to this occurrence, this is a proper case in which to exclude all but the witnesses on the stand. This I submit is a proper case for the Court to exercise its discretion in allowing only one of the witnesses who claim to have been present at the time of the occurrence in the Court. These professions of sincerity on the part of the District-Attorney after his peremptory challenge of two countrymen of this prisoner's against whom there was not the slightest cause.

District-Attorney Garvin—I supposed that was passed.

Mr. Graham—No, it is not. We will show that some of the prisoner's countrymen should be allowed to sit on the jury.

Recorder—That is not the question now before the Court.

Mr. Graham repeated his application, and remarked that any objection to it showed how much sincerity there was in these professions of sincerity on the part of the prosecution.

District-Attorney Garvin—I have no objection to the application.

The Recorder assented to the application, and the witnesses, with the exception of the one under examination, were ordered out of Court.

THE STORY AS TOLD BY THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness called was George M. King. He was examined by District-Attorney Garvin, and testified as follows: I reside in Jersey City; in November, 1869, I was employed in the counting-room of the Tribune office, where I still remain; I was at that time acquainted with Mr. Albert D. Richardson and knew Daniel McFarland by sight; I saw Mr. McFarland in the Tribune office on the 26th of November, 1869; I first saw him about fifteen minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon; he was standing at a desk near the end of the counter toward Spruce-street; the Tribune office is at the corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, with two entrances on the latter and one on the former; Richardson entered the Spruce-street door and crossed over toward the other end of the counter; I was standing inside the counter, half or two-thirds of the way across the room; the first intimation I had of the shooting, a pistol was thrust in front of me and fired; I did not hear it fired, but the next I saw of him he was outside the counter and Richardson was four or five feet from him; Richardson went to the Nassau-street door and passed out, and I did not see him again until I saw him at the Astor House in the evening; he was standing in the office; I did not see McFarland go out; saw him outside the counter and then a crowd came in and I lost sight of him; I did not see how he got from behind the counter, and don't know whether he passed around the end or jumped over; I had seen McFarland in the office about ten minutes before the shooting; he was leaning forward on his desk with his hand to his face, as if looking for somebody.

Mr. Graham—Ah! I object to that.

District-Attorney—Well, he was looking, was he?

Witness—Yes, Sir, he was looking; immediately in front of him was a frame with glass which commanded a view of nearly the whole office, and all the entrances; I saw a pistol in the prisoner's hand after the firing; he was then outside the counter; Richardson had come up on the outside of the counter and the prisoner stepped from behind the counter; Richardson was leaning forward fired his pistol; Richardson went up to the editorial rooms on the fourth floor; did not go up there; the pistol when fired was three or four feet from the body of Richardson; the latter stood nearly facing him, but a little sideways; I did not notice whether he was speaking when the pistol was fired or not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF KING.

Mr. Graham, on beginning the cross-examination, exhibited to the jury a diagram of the Tribune office, and the witness explained the relative positions of the parties: McFarland, he said, moved about eight feet from the desk when he fired, and stood diagonally across the counter from Richardson; the counter was about three and a half feet wide; McFarland stood about four and a half feet from the inside, and Richardson about one foot from it on the outside. I stood, the witness continued, about one foot from the inside of the counter when Richardson came in; the desk at which McFarland stood was about eight feet from where I heard the report of the pistol, and about fifteen and a half feet from Richardson; Mr. Frohman was standing at a desk near the end of the counter toward Frankfort-street, about three or four feet from Richardson; Mr. Frohman was the advertising clerk; he had charge of Mr. Sinclaire's seat but not that of McFarland; when I first saw McFarland he was at the desk; the gas was lit; I did not look at the clock and know the time only by guessing at it; I do not remember of seeing any paper lying on the desk before McFarland; there was a subscription book on the desk; I did not speak to him; I do not recollect that he was doing anything; he was standing at the desk; I carry my that he had a piece of paper, and does remember that he was writing or making marks at any time; I do not remember the last time I had seen him before; he often came there, being acquainted with Mr. Sinclair, the publisher; he was smaller and well known at the office, and was not prevented from going behind the counter, as a stranger would have been; he was dressed in dark clothes, and I think he wore a coat and pantaloons; I can't say whether it was an overcoat or not; he had a low round-crown hat on; I did not see if that fell from his head when first noticed him standing at the desk; it was the subscription desk, and there was generally paper lying on it; people were not usually allowed to write; I did not see any paper, nor did I see McFarland writing; I never heard of any other person being present; I never heard any one; I cannot say that the prisoner was doing at the moment Richardson came in; the whole occurrence was instantaneous—quick as a flash; I can't separate the transaction clearly into its component parts; all I can say is that there was a rapid movement from the desk, and a pistol was presented and fired.

WAS RICHARDSON ARMED?

I did not see a pistol in Richardson's hand, nor did I see him make any movement as if to draw a pistol; I can't say that I saw any movement about his hands; I don't know how long he had been armed; I don't know that I saw of his pistol was at the Astor House the next day, when I saw it lying on the mantle-piece; I don't know how it came there and have heard some who are witnesses in this case make any statements with regard to it; I never heard Richardson boast how good a shot he was with the pistol; I did not examine the pistol to see whether it had been fired.

WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE ARRAIGN.

The persons at the Tribune office who might have seen the occurrence as well as myself were Mr. Frohman, Mr. Carver, Mr. Gerow and Mr. Watson; the explosion of the pistol was not very loud, but would attract the attention of any man not looking; it was louder than the explosion of a percussion cap; there was one other person besides Richardson in the front room in front of the counter; he stood in a direct line with Richardson, about two feet from him, toward the Spruce-street door, and a little in front; I don't know how long he was there, and I don't know who he was; I have not heard whether he has been subpoenaed as a witness or not; I have seen him since in the office, and I believe I spoke to him; I don't know his name; I think he gave me his name, but I have forgotten it.

DID THE PRISONER FIRE THE FIRST SHOT?

I can't say that I saw the pistol in the hand of the prisoner at the time of the firing; I saw the light of the explosion, and something that I took to be a pistol; I just knew it was a pistol after the prisoner got outside the counter; at the moment of the explosion I think I saw the barrel of a pistol; I can't state definitely that the explosion came from what I knew to have been a pistol; I cannot say that I saw the barrel; I am almost positive it was a pistol; I am not absolutely certain it was a pistol, but to the best of my belief it was; I gave no alarm, and am not aware that any one else did; I saw no one try to prevent McFarland from leaving the place; I heard no Richardson said to Frohman, "Stop and call for help;" I am not aware that I was so confounded as to lose my self-possession; I was somewhat startled, and I remember that I trembled, but I do not think my powers of discrimination were disturbed.

To a question by Judge Davies the witness stated that there was only one shot fired. On a short re-direct examination by the District-Attorney he said that he knew nothing of Richardson being armed, except what he had heard from others. He knew nothing of his having a pistol at the Astor House, and had no certain knowledge that the pistol which had been fired at Sinclair's, he knew the gas was lighted when the firing took place, for it extinguished one of the jets which was suspended directly above the counter.

Mr. Graham—How do you explain the fact that no alarm was given and that you did not see how McFarland got from behind the counter?

Witness—I was looking at Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Graham—Did you see anything else?

Witness—I was looking at Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Graham—Did you see anything else?

Witness—I was under some excitement.

SECOND WITNESS, MR. FROHMAN.

Daniel Frohman was then called, who stated that he lived on Fourth-street and was engaged in the Tribune office as advertising clerk and was so engaged in November last; I didn't see McFarland when he entered the office on the 26th of November; I saw him first about eleven o'clock and again shortly after five in the afternoon; I was writing at my desk; when I first saw Richardson he was in the middle of the floor coming toward my desk; I think he came in at the Spruce-street entrance; I saw a paper lying on the corner of my desk, which stands at the extreme end of the counter; I asked for his letters; when I saw him coming, I knew what he wanted, and turned to get his mail, when I heard the shot; I turned and looked for Richardson, but did not see him; I saw McFarland another man at around the end of the counter and out at the Nassau-street door; I rushed out on the square to look for Richardson, and then went up to the editorial rooms, where I found him with Dr. Swan; he was wounded, and when I first saw him was lying on a sofa; afterward he was standing and sitting; I saw Richardson alive; I went over to the Astor House with him, and remained there until eleven or twelve o'clock at night; in the editorial rooms there were the editors and reporters, but Richardson was in the managing editor's room, where there was no one but Richardson, myself, a friend, and Dr. Swan and myself; Dr. Swan went with us to the Astor House.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF FROHMAN.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Graham the witness said: I was not in the employ of Mr. Richardson at this time, although I had been for two or three months in the early part of 1869; I have been advertising clerk in the Tribune office for five years; at the time of this occurrence I had seen McFarland about fifteen minutes before Richardson came in; he stood at the subscription desk with his hand to the desk; I said nothing to him and did not see that he had a piece of paper; saw no paper on the desk, and have heard of no paper having been found there; I didn't know what he was doing; sometimes he was writing or drawing at the desk; I didn't see him do anything about it at the time; he had the position of one who was writing; I knew him to be in that position about ten minutes; I only looked at him once, and then did not notice the 4 he was doing anything; the next that I saw of him was when he was going out; he left no paper with marks or writing on it that I know of.

MCFARLAND AND THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHER.

When McFarland came in he inquired for Mr. Sinclair; I knew that the parties were in intimate terms, but did not know that McFarland was in the habit of coming there to pour out his griefs, and never saw him in tears; I did not see him when in Mr. Sinclair's private office; I know of no business which he had with Mr. Sinclair, and supposed his visits were altogether personal ones; he made a good many of them visits, but I never heard these gentlemen speak of each other either in affectionate terms or any other; I never heard their conversations with each other.

MEETING OF RICHARDSON AND MCFARLAND.

I recollect one occasion on which Richardson and McFarland met in the Tribune office; it was some time last Summer; McFarland was going to Mr. Sinclair's office, and noticing Richardson within, turned back to Richardson as he came out, and McFarland then went in; McFarland and Richardson were together perhaps three or five minutes; I don't know what time of the day it was; Mr. Sinclair was the only other person who saw the meeting; I never saw the twelve men after that time; I saw Richardson look over his shoulder as he walked away; I know nothing of Richardson concerning a pistol or being armed; saw the pistol at the Astor House, but do not know how many barrels it had; I supposed it belonged to Richardson; it was a day or two after the shooting affair when I saw it; don't know where it had been in the meantime, who brought it or in whose care it was; I never heard Richardson boasted being a good shot, and don't know what became of the pistol; I did not examine it to see whether it had been fired.

RICHARDSON'S VISIT TO THE TRIBUNE.

When Mr. Richardson came to the office he did not get any letters, but received two papers, one of them a circular and the other apparently a newspaper; don't know where they are now; the mail clerk is Mr. Watson, but I do not know whether he was present at the time; I think he lives in Brooklyn; I never saw a pistol in Richardson's hand at any time, and did not see him make any movement as if to draw a pistol; I gave no alarm when the shot was fired and heard none given; I did not see that the gas was put out—I was too much startled to notice it; I saw a gentleman outside the counter, reading a paper; I think he now was Westcack, but I only knew him by sight; I do not know his business, and could not find him now; the last time I saw him was two or three months since.

To a Juror—I saw no recognition pass between Richardson and McFarland on the occasion when they met in the office.

TESTIMONY OF MR. CONOR.

The witness was dismissed without any further examination, and Mr. Edward J. Conor was called. He lived in New-York and was employed in the Tribune office in November last. On the 26th of that month he saw Richardson come into the publication office, but did not know the prisoner was there until he saw him move from the subscription desk toward the center of the counter, a few seconds before the shot was fired. The witness said: I was behind a desk in the back part of the office; fifteen feet from the prisoner; I saw his hand extended, and saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol; I did not see Richardson until the next morning at the Astor House.

POSITION OF THE PARTIES AT THE TIME OF THE SHOOTING.

Mr. Graham took up the cross-examination, and the witness explained his own position in the office by means of the diagram. He was in the back part of the office, fifteen or twenty feet from the desk at which McFarland stood; he saw no paper on the desk on which stood any writing, and had heard of no such having been picked up; I did not know the continued that McFarland was in the office until I accidentally looked toward the desk, and his movements attracted my attention; he moved forward in a stooping position; what he was doing a moment before I do not know; I did not see any pistol at the time; I first saw the weapon when the prisoner was going out of the office; I thought I saw the barrel of a pistol, but I cannot say positively that he had a pistol in his hand; had seen McFarland and Richardson together within two years, but I do not know how often; had seen McFarland in the office before on

[illegible]

[illegible]

MR. GRAHAM'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Graham—The point I make is this, that the prosecution are bound to this indictment strictly. They are bound to show the same identity of the death of Mr. Richardson under this indictment as was the pistol shot he received at the hands of the prisoner, and I submit to the Court that if, in a case of murder, they have not set allowed me to fill up an important interval of time to consummate the crime in the indictment, and I can illustrate this in a manner I did not illustrate it when I first spoke. Suppose they had gone to Richardson and had represented to him that Sunday that his mother was dead, when she was living, and that he supposed she was living, would not he be entitled to show that it accelerated his death? Why am I not permitted, then, to show in view of everything he went to his Maker was guilty by nothing so heavy, but what more fearful reproach than that this blasphemous ceremony has been the irreparable act which has shaken the foundations of his faith? Who knows what judgment the eternal has been rendered upon that act in reference to this man himself? Have I not a right to show, because of that awful problem, of the fearful excitement to which Richardson was subjected? I insist that the jury are to find on this indictment that at the time Richardson died, he died as the effect of the injury and not from the effect of the wounds of the gun-shot wound inflicted upon him by the prisoner. My point is that the cause of the death of Richardson being left in doubt, the Court is bound to instruct the jury, as a matter of law, that this part of the case cannot be left in doubt by the prisoner. You will perceive they have got to show a violent death by some means in order to obtain a verdict from the jury. My request, therefore, is that the Court instruct the jury that if the prosecution did not establish this fact, it should be broken up as matter in the most important element of the case, and that therefore the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The case for the prosecution here closed, and at the request of Mr. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, the case was adjourned until this morning.

Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Graham strongly censured the criticisms of a personal character made by a morning journal on himself and one of the gentlemen composing the jury, and asked the Court for its discontinuance. The Recorder received his decision, and the Court then adjourned.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Discussion on Lay Delegation in the New-York East Conference—Lively Tilt Between Drs. Crooks and Curry—The Bible in the Schools.

The business session of the New-York East Conference yesterday, was preceded by a prayer-meeting, which was led by the Secretary, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF. Rev. SEYMOUR LANDON opened the business session with prayer, Bishop AMES presiding. Rev. Dr. CATTELL was transferred from the New-York Conference to be appointed by this Conference to Greenpoint, and Rev. R. S. FUTTRY also joins this Conference to take an appointment in Grand-street, Williamsburg. Rev. E. H. DUTCHER, a probationer, was transferred to Union Hills. Rev. DAVID GOODSELL was elected Statistical Secretary, and a few changes were made in the Committees. President CUMMINGS, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Dr. Harris, President Cook and Rev. Mr. TUCKER, of Troy, official visitors here, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. J. PULLMAN, of New-Haven, asked for the appointment of a committee to consider the divorce laws of Connecticut, which are known to be very loose, and to report a form of petition or resolution as to what constitutes Christian divorce. Messrs. PULLMAN, SIMPSON and KNOWLES were appointed such committee.

Rev. F. BOTTOME presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The subject of public education is at present agitated in the Legislature of this State, and is a most vital interest both political and religious; and

Whereas, The effort has been made to give a sectarian character to the management of our public schools by the unconstitutional supposition that the Bible is not a proper text-book in our common school schools and other schools; and

Whereas, Such a Committee of five, on the question of the Bible and common schools, is appointed by the Conference.

The Committee called for by the resolution above was appointed as follows:

Revs. W. S. Studley, Wm. H. Boole, Dr. Crooks, Geo. L. Taylor, E. L. Weed. Rev. F. Bottome was added to the Committee on motion of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR. Rev. Seymour Landon also added to the Committee, on motion of Rev. Dr. CROOKS; Messrs. John Stephenson, Geo. J. Hamilton, J. D. Beach and Alderman Whiting.

It was then decided that the vote on lay delegation be taken today at 10 A. M. by yeas and nays, and the Bible question.

In the course of the debate Dr. Crooks got the floor, and in a moment there was the greatest stillness. He said this is a constitutional question, and in all great constitutional questions in Congress or in the State Legislature the vote is always by yeas and nays. He would also say that it is a principle of Christian every law that one-fifth of the members of any deliberative body can order the yeas and nays. This is an important question, and it is necessary that our children and our children's children should know how we vote upon it. He recalled the immortal Rev. Dr. Bangs, the Church will not cling to their pastors so fondly and love them as freely whether they favor or oppose the question of lay delegation, and he hoped this Conference would spare the imputation that they are dogs and wear collars. [Sensation. He was no man's dog. [Cries of "Shame! Shame!"]

Dr. CURRY, rising excitedly, denied that he had cast any such imputation upon the Conference.

Dr. CROOKS—Then what did you say?

Dr. CURRY—I'm not now under oath.

Dr. CROOKS—Then I think the Conference understood Dr. CURRY to say that they were dogs and wore collars. [Cries of "No, no."

Dr. CURRY—The editor of the Methodist is at his old work of slandering the editor of the Advocate.

Apologies followed for the misapprehension, after which a show of hands was taken in favor of the vote by ballot.

The New-York Conference—Second Day's Proceedings.

At the second day's session of the New-York Conference yesterday, in the Thirteenth-street Church, Rev. J. B. WAKELEY read a memorial paper giving the time of death and the burial places of over one hundred members of the Conference for the past eighty years.

Rev. Dr. HOLDICH announced that memorial services on the death of Bishop Thomson would take place today at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's Church, when Dr. M. D'C. CRAWFORD and DANIEL CURRY will officiate, and Bishops JAMES and AMES will preside.

Bishop JAMES, who was in the chair, then proceeded to question several candidates for ordination as deacons. These were A. E. Barber, C. B. Johnson, C. Wright, Wm. Wright, A. C. Smith, John L. Estabrook, G. W. Martin and James H. Phillips. They had all been previously examined by a committee. All were admitted, and will be examined in the Thirteenth-street Church on Sunday morning.

Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Presiding Elder of the New-York City District, reported that two new churches had been added during the year—St. Luke's and a church at Washington Heights—in addition to a chapel in One Hundred and Fourth street. The loss by the church through removal to the country now averaged 2,000 persons, and the return influence from thence 200, leaving 1,800 to be gained through immigration or conversion. There were 10,600 children in the Sabbath-schools. The school-rooms were considered unattractive; and there are now 9,152 members in this district. The value of church property was given as $1,400,500, the increase in three years having been $568,600. The church extension amounts to $150,000.

The question of lay delegation will be considered today.

Chamber of Commerce—Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce held its usual monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President. The Committee on Alteration of the By-laws reported a draft of a new code making several radical changes. The report was made the special order for the next meeting. Messrs. GEO. A. JARVIS and G. W. DOW were appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

The resolutions requesting Congress to co-operate with the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing the Legal-tender and National Bank acts, reported at the last meeting, were, after much discussion, referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. OPDYKE's proposition to read a memorial containing his views on the subject of funding, &c., was declined, and he announced his intention of asking for a special meeting at some future time.

A petition was presented from several importing merchants, requesting Congress to repeal the acts empowering irresponsible parties to seize private books or documents on the plea of alleged violation of the Customs laws. It was referred to the Executive Committee after some discussion, as were several other matters. The meeting then adjourned.

Collector, Marshal and Sheriff Sharpe Secure Into Office.

Mr. SAMUEL J. HARLOW, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and Gen. Geo. H. SHARPE, the new United States Marshal, were sworn into office before Judge ELDRIDGE, in the United States District Court, yesterday. Messrs. Moses H. GRINNELL, Thos. HUNTER, Ex-State Senator, JOHN D. PARSONS, of the Albany Journal, —— MADDEN, Ex-State Senator, of Orange County, and [illegible] of Rensselaer, became Mr. HARLOW's bondsmen, signing a joint bond for $500,000. The bond included in $400,000. Mr. HARLOW also filed a distraining officer's bond in $50,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS, Messrs. HUGH J. HARPER and ISAAC DAYTON appearing as his sureties. The various Government officials in the Federal building congratulated Mr. HARLOW on the excellent manner in which he has performed the duties of Marshal, and wished him every success in his new position. He started for Washington last evening, for the purpose of procuring his commission as Collector. He will subscribe and be sworn in Monday next. Deputy Marshals JOHN CHESTURN, GEORGE and WINSLOW will receive appointments under him. Gen. SHARPE executed a bond in $50,000; Hon. A. PRUYN HAMMOND, of Kingston, formerly member of Congress from the Ulster District, and Albert Bradley, of Hudson, College, and Mr. James HAMMOND, President of the National Bank of Rondout, jointly justifying on the bond in twice that amount. He subsequently took possession of the Marshal's office and was in the Federal Court building by his predecessor. He has not yet determined on making any change in his office, but is desirous of retaining nearly all his subordinates.

REYNOLDS, THE MURDERER.

The Condemned Man Visited by His Relatives—Reynolds Remarkably Low Length Shaken—Near the Prisoner Passed His Second Night on Scaffold.

This morning at 10 o'clock JOHN REYNOLDS, alias Sylvester Bloom, will be executed in the Tombs yard for the murder of Wm. TOWNSEND, committed on the 26th of last January. John REYNOLDS found that there was no hope of escaping the just penalty of his terrible crime, he has thrown off the mask, and he yesterday exhibited none of those indications which were deemed symptoms of insanity, and he at last manifested a better feeling. REYNOLDS, since his conviction, has expressed an earnest desire to see his mother, who resides in Spring-st. Valley, Rockland, N. Y., and Mr. HARLOW, the Warden, MARK FINLEY telegraphed on Wednesday to the brother, informing him that there was no hope for Sylvester, better known as JACK REYNOLDS, and requested him to come and see the condemned. JOSEPH BEMIS complied with this request, and arrived in the city for with his wife at an early hour yesterday morning, and called on Mr. HOWE, counsel for REYNOLDS, soon after both of the murdered's relatives were admitted to the Tombs in company with the counsel. Mr. FINLEY then had the prisoner brought into the yard. He greeted his brother and sister in a painful manner, and seemed much moved. A moment after the carpenters at work on the gallows began hammering, which caused REYNOLDS to turn round, and seeing the dreadful preparations he exclaimed, "What's that?" These being hastily explained, he uttered a deep sigh, and in a heart-broken way, said "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" His brother, who is a hard-working, industrious and intelligent man, then asked JACK if he had made an effort to prepare himself, adding, "I hope you have derived benefit from the religious instructions given to you by the Sisters and clergymen."

REYNOLDS—Yes, I feel that I am prepared to meet God. I thank Mr. HOWE for all he has done for me—he has done his best, I know.

Mr. HOWE—REYNOLDS, never mind that; your time is very short; let your mind be settled upon the future that is before you.

REYNOLDS—Yes, I will; the Sisters have done all they can for me, and Father DEALY has been very kind.

The prisoner then burst into a violent fit of tears and his entire system was convulsed with emotion. Seeing him in such a state his brother exclaimed, "Don't cry, Jack; it's hard, yes, but no use. If you have made your peace with God you'll be forgiven in the other world."

REYNOLDS—I don't for that. I'm ashamed of my past life. I suppose, Mr. HOWE, there is not much longer time for me to live?

Mr. HOWE—Very short time, I fear, REYNOLDS.

REYNOLDS—You'll come and see me here again, Mr. HOWE, and won't you come now, Mr. FINLEY?

Messrs. HOWE and FINLEY—Certainly.

REYNOLDS—I know that I've done wrong, and during the little time I have left I must repent of my sin.

JOSEPH BEMIS and his wife then shook hands with the condemned, and left the prison much affected. Subsequently they called again and remained with their unfortunate relative in his cell for over an hour. REYNOLDS was visited by Father DEALY and two Sisters of Charity, who occupied with him in fervent devotion at intervals during the afternoon.

The scaffold was completed by noon, and it was visited by a large number of persons who were curious in such matters, and possessed the necessary influence to gain admission to the prison. It presented the usual appearance, and reminded the writer of the day when REAL escaped the gallows by a step of proceedings granted the day before his execution was to take place. REAL had, however, influential political friends, and he is yet in prison. REYNOLDS being a poor, miserable creature, without friends of influence, hangs.

It has been decided to hold a post-mortem examination upon REYNOLDS' body after his execution, in order to definitely ascertain whether he had been afflicted with cerebral disease. The examination will be conducted by Dr. EDWARD G. JANEWAY, surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and will be witnessed by Dr. ALEX. C. WEBSTER, Surgeon General HAMMOND, WM. SMITH, JOHN H. SMITH, Prof. VANCE, Dr. BEALE, the physician of the prison, and several other physicians. This is the first time a post-mortem examination has been decided upon.

REYNOLDS, after nightfall, appeared to be quite composed in his mind, and listened to the exhortations of his attending priest. His counsel had a second interview with him, when REYNOLDS manifested considerable feeling, and repeated his request that Mr. HOWE would call before the hour for the execution, and was sincerely much relieved by the latter's assuring him that he would do so.

AT 9 o'clock Messrs. CHARLES E. HATCH and GEORGE GIFFORD, the Deputy Sheriffs who were detailed by Under Sheriff JOHN C. STEVENS to take charge of the prisoner during the night, relieved the other Deputy Sheriffs, and when the lamps had been lighted GEO. OSS, prepared the "doomed cell," in which the condemned was to take his last sleep. The cell is on the opposite side of the corridor to the one occupied by REYNOLDS since his conviction, and is next the gate. REYNOLDS was aware that these preparations were for the first of the night that would be observed until he finally stood under the fatal rope. The scene in the corridor was a very solemn one, as the interior was but feebly lighted, and the ravings of an insane man in one of the padded cells occasionally disturbed the usual silence that prevailed. About 10 o'clock REYNOLDS joined in fervent prayer, and shortly after returned to his straw pallet for the last time. He soon fell asleep in a quiet way, having been informed that his breakfast would be ready at 4½ o'clock, after eating which he will attend mass in the chapel, to reach which he will be conducted to pass under the gallows already erected to end his life. The Sheriff has obtained a new suit of clothes for REYNOLDS to appear in at the final scene, and Father DUCHESNEY has undertaken to give his remains Christian burial.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, from March 9 to March 19, 1870. New-York—Zera Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Veerpees, Miss L. B. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, C. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lord, Miss R. D. Smith, A. W. Hearn, E. Marchand, W. T. Foote, S. F. Dunham, J. H. Rodman, Col. A. Denike, C. W. Prentiss, E. B. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Aldrich, E. M. Bacon, H. D. Richardson, D. G. Richardson, C. F. McKim, W. W. Clarke and family, Mr. P. Abercrombie, Miss Kate Russell, C. Charlie Long, Beverley Kennon, A. G. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Rey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rank. Boston—Dr. F. Gordon Morrell, D. P. Rogers, Mrs. H. J. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. A. Cole, Miss E. S. Richard, J. H. Reed, E. E. Floyd, Louis Wesselhoft, H. U. Burton, Jr. Chicago—James F. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. T. Church, P. J. Berendgo. Philadelphia—Miss Alice Johnson, L. S. Curtis, J. W. Johnson and family, P. H. Gowen and family, James H. Brown, James A. Wright and family. Ohio—J. M. Parsons, Miss Parsons. Buffalo—Mr. Samuel Mrs. O. G. Steele. Montreal—Alex. H. Allan. Cincinnati—George Wilkins, S. A. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Webb, L. S. Worthington, J. B. Hart, F. R. Hart, Mrs. Wm. Hart, Wm. H. Horton. Troy—John E. Gale. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. George Gildersleeve. Schenectady—John Dowsse. Fairfield—Mrs. Octavius Glover, Mrs. Julia E. Dann. Bloomington—Levi Dillon, Ellis Dillon. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ransom; S. F. Bowles; James L. King, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Scanlan. W. S. Lee, Milton—G. A. Payne and family. Ballston—Mr. and Mrs. L. Doty, Misses Doty. Muskegon—C. G. Johnson. Detroit—J. M. Smith. Elkton—S. F. Cameron. United States Navy—S. W. Gragg. United States Army—H. D. Barnard.

The United States Circuit Judgeship—Nomination of Judge Bond.

From the Baltimore American, April 7.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. HUGH LENNOX BOND as United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North and South Carolina. Judge BOND was a candidate for this appointment when, the name of Hon. GEORGE A. PEARKS was sent in. At that time the assembling of Congress was so near at hand, it was apparent that Mr. PEARKS would not be confirmed, by the Senate, the selection of a gentleman competent for the position has been made, the dangers of complication between the Judiciary and Congress of the State, and has led to a unanimous and cordial agreement that Judge BOND's name should be recommended. This agreement had the assent of Mr. CHANDLER, the Postmaster-General, and other members of the Cabinet, and met with the approval of the President. Of the confirmation of the appointment there is no doubt. Judge BOND has numerous and strong friends in his native State, and possesses the ability and qualifications to make a competent and acceptable Judge. Firm in his convictions of right, and resolute in carrying them out, the Republicans of Maryland may rely with confidence on his judicial career in efficiently administering the execution of the laws, just and fearless.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech—The Political Situation—An Olivier-Rouher Coalition Probable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

You will have received before this receipt you the text of the Emperor's letter to M. EMILE OLLIVIER. Unfortunately, it is calculated to puzzle people who do not follow closely the progress of political events in France. When properly understood it will, I hope, strike your readers as it does me to be one of the most statesmanlike and important acts of NAPOLEON's reign. I told you in a former letter that the difference between the Administration on the subject of the proposed Senatus Consultum and the details of the constitutional period between that body and the Corps Legislatif, threatened to assume alarming proportions. The Senatus, encouraged by their President, M. ROUHER, manifested a disposition to resist obstinately the projected reforms, and endeavored to extort from the Cabinet explanations as to their future intentions in their regard, which the Ministry refused to give. The ill feeling thus created was still further aggravated by the curt reply of M. OLLIVIER to the letter addressed to him by M. ROUHER, inquiring when it would be convenient for the Administration to furnish explanations on the subject. The Emperor, anxiously alive to the danger arising from a conflict between the Senate and the Ministry, confided his apprehensions to some of the members of that body on whose attachment he could most rely, and, among others, to M. DE PERSIGNY and M. DE MAUPAS. The question in itself was simple enough. The extension of the constituent power and the reform in the mode of nominating the Mayors were embraced both in the programmes of the Emperor and in those of the Right and Left Centres adopted by the Ministry. The Senate, as well as the Corps Legislatif and the country at large, would have received them with acclamation. The difficulty, therefore, did not arise from the manner in which it was proposed to carry out these reforms, which was merely a question of detail. It was entirely personal in its character and was due entirely to the animosity existing between the partisans and the opponents of the present Cabinet.

The Emperor saw that it would be impossible to prevent a conflict of a very serious character unless he interfered personally. Up to this time, ever since the Ollivier-Daru Ministry had entered office, his course had been one of entire abstention. He observed scrupulously the constitutional principle of the new regime to which he had pledged himself. But seeing that if the Corps Legislatif took part in the conflict between the Senate and the Ministry it would be too late for him to avert the threatened complications, and to save from absorption the last remnants of authority left him, and which he was determined not to yield even at great costs he resolved to explain his views to M. EMILE OLLIVIER on the subject. Among the prerogatives which the Administration, or rather the Daru-Buffet portion of it, wished to transfer from the Senate to the Legislative Body, was the constituent power and the right of appeal from the Crown to the people by plebiscite they wished to abrogate altogether. The Emperor sent for M. OLLIVIER, and in an interview which lasted upward of two hours, he declared to him that he would never consent to renounce his right of appealing to the people. He considered it inherent in a Sovereign who owed his election to universal suffrage, and, moreover, a solemn duty and engagement contracted by him with the nation. He maintained in addition that the constituent power had only been temporarily conferred on the Senate by the people until their liberties were definitively settled, and that that period having arrived, it belonged by right neither to the Senate nor to the Corps Legislatif, but to the nation which alone could d

The die is cast and we are to have our new five cent pieces from it in a few days.

Vicksburg has a deaf policeman, and arrested ruffians complain that he will not listen to reason.

The Albany Alumni of Union College are to eat, drink and be merry together on the evening of the 20th inst.

A South Carolina paper observes that party politics and gnawing poverty are twin sisters, and destroy any country.

It is reported that Ex-President Johnson is about to go to Europe, intending to be absent six months.

Hon. Caleb Cushing is to aid Gen. Butler in defending the suit brought against him by the Kennedy Brothers at Baltimore.

The Chicago Times reports that there were three "unimportant conflagrations" in that city on Monday.

A Southern paper calls upon the Republicans to rally and place the "cap-stone" upon the splendid edifice they have reared.

A young woman in Montreal, who was accused of having caused the death of her brother-in-law by sitting on him when very ill, has been acquitted.

A country journal, speaking of a popular woman lecturer, remarks that her burning sentences of denunciation were as rapid and fiery as sparks from a revolving emery-wheel.

The Boston Advertiser urges that Massachusetts legislators be elected for two or three years, believing that it would have a tendency to shorten the annual sessions.

A Montreal telegram says that Mr. James Redpath, of that city, has subscribed $20,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Philosophy in McGill College.

A few days ago a little girl in Ithaca, just before she died exclaimed: "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father died two months ago.

It is reported in Iowa that one of the members of the State House of Representatives will marry its pretty engrossing clerk at the end of the session.

One of the Kentuckians attempting to make the run for Congress in opposition to Mr. Golladay, is a gentleman who, being afflicted with paralysis of the legs, has not walked a step for nearly four years.

Hon. William T. Howell, for many years an influential politician in Michigan, died suddenly on Sunday. He was United States Judge for Arizona Territory during a portion of Mr. Lincoln's second term.

A Colorado paper asserts that a dog which fell down an unoccupied shaft a distance of seventy feet, and remained there forty-three days, was taken out last week alive, though nearly starved.

Hon. Geo. W. Buck, President of the Waverly National Bank, the Elmira Advertiser says, has received a proposition from the burglars, offering to return his bonds stolen at the time of the bank robbery, on receipt of forty cents on the dollar. The proposition comes from New-York.

They have queer ideas of fun out in Illinois. For example, the other evening a set of funny fellows entered a lodge of Good Templars while that body was in session, and, seating themselves at the secretary's table, played a game of euchre to decide who should pay for a bottle of gin which they had with them.

In denying a motion for a new trial for a condemned murderer, Judge Prime, of the Missouri Supreme Court, spoke severely of "that sickly, maudlin sentimentality which of late has become fashionable, and which would grant an immunity to every gigantic criminal on the assumed ground of insanity."

A Toronto paper frantically demands that a reward of $10,000 be offered for Riel's head, "dead or alive," in order that "the seeds of discontent may be sown among his ranks," and to place "him before the world in his true light—that of a murderer for whom justice demands the only reparation he can give."

One of the candidates for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky has published a long address to the people, in which he says: "I will never prove recreant to the high trust reposed in me, nor barter away the interest of my constituents. I am no trader. When a mere boy at school I could never swap 'jack knives' without being cheated."

The Democrats of West Virginia will hold their State Convention in Charleston, the new State capital, on Wednesday, June 8. The call is addressed to all liberal-minded men who favor the repeal of all proscriptive laws now in force in the State, and the enactment of such laws as will give the State character abroad and harmony and prosperity at home.

"Ours" ought to draw in Honolulu, if we may infer anything from a recent proclamation by the King, which says: "We, Kamehameha V., by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King, do proclaim that it is Our will and pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of Our Constitution, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of Our Kingdom do assemble at the Court-house, in Our City of Honolulu," &c., &c.

The public proceedings of the second annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, to-morrow, will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. by Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army, President of the Society. An oration will be delivered by Major-Gen. John H. Martindale, of Rochester, and a poem by Geo. H. Boker, of Philadelphia.

New-Haven papers commend the fidelity and thoughtfulness of Mr. Dommond, a railroad switchman, who, at the time of the explosion of the boiler in the chair factory in that city last week, while conscious of the fact that his loved wife and daughter were lying crushed under the ruins, dispatched a trusty messenger to flag the approaching express train, then due, and thus prevented what in all probability would have been another appalling calamity.

All the Connecticut daily papers publish full returns, by towns, of the vote on Monday. The Hartford Courant says Mr. English's majority is 823; the Hartford Post says it is 690; the New-Haven Palladium says it is 689; the New-Haven Journal says it is 710; the Bridgeport Standard says it is 793; the Norwich Bulletin says it is 900; the Hartford Times says it is 771; and the Norwich Advertiser says it is between 600 and 1,200.

The Toronto Globe of Wednesday says: "The British Minister at Washington has intimated to our Government that the American Executive has received warning of a projected Fenian raid all along the frontier from Port Huron to St. Albans. The American troops have been put on the alert to stop this threatened invasion. We are, of course, obliged to our neighbors for the warning, but are not afraid of a raid on the 15th of April, the day named for the movement. The season is a late one, and there will be mud in the West and snow in the East on that day. If it were June instead of April we might have more faith. O'Neill will make feints during the season to occupy our minds while we are engaged with Riel, but we have no faith that either he or his followers will make a serious attempt on the old settlements. It would cost too much and holds out no prospect of success."

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, April 7, 1870:

OHIO-STONE FRONTS.

One store, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, and Nos. [illegible] Water-street, 25.10 by 120, basement and three stories; the New-York Seamen's Association, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Twenty-two first-class dwellings, south side of Eightieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues, 18.4 by 45, basement and three stories; William Britt and Wm. Buckley, owners.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 75 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 46, three stories; McManus and Murphy, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Lexington-avenue, 20 by 45, three stories; McManus and Murphy, owners.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Seventieth-street, 165 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 60, three stories; Henry Stallmeyer, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fiftieth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 18 by 55, four stories; H. & H. Andrews, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-seventh-street [illegible], Mrs. E. Miller, owner.

[illegible] Fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, 25 by 100, five stories; [illegible], owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, [illegible]; Abraham Meade, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

Three first-class stores, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 West [illegible]; Samuel A. Moore, owners.

One store, [illegible], 25.2 by [illegible], basement and four stories; John H. Heller & Son, owners.

One store and offices, north-west corner of Broadway and Warren-street, 75.2 by 25.6, cellar, basement and four stories; R. J. Livingston, owner.

One store-house, west side of Church-street, 50 feet south of Dey-street, 17 by 25, five stories; C. Godfrey Gunther, owner.

BRICK AND IRON FRONTS.

One hotel, No. 41 Chatham-street, 25 by 77½ feet, basement and four stories; Lockett & Stubbs, owners.

Three stores and tenements, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Forsyth-street, 25 by 48 feet, cellar and five stories; L. [illegible] Loew, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet north of Seventy-sixth-street, 24.6x60 feet, basement and five stories; W. Ray, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 380.5 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 45 feet, basement and two stories; Alexander Wilson, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. [illegible] East [illegible]-street, 25.9 by 68 feet, two stories; F. & J. Schaeffler, owners.

One store and tenements, No. 288 West Thirtieth-street, 25 by 46, cellar and four stories; F. Barrett, owner.

One store and tenements, south side of Twenty-third-street, 60 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 50, cellar and five stories; John Hogan, owner.

One store and tenements, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, 19 by 60, four stories; [illegible], owner.

Seven tenement-houses, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 350 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; Francis O'Hara, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, [illegible] feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; Nicholas H. Moore, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south-east corner of First-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; McManus & Murphy, owners.

Two tenement houses, south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 50, five stories; James Gilmore, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 51, basement and five stories; John H. Smith, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Avenue A, 100 feet north of Seventy-fifth-street, 25.8 by 55; cellar and three stories; Daniel Russell, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 255 West Twenty-eighth-street, (corner of lot;) 25 by 25; three stories; S. C. Williams, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 15 Suffolk-street; 25 by 42; basement and five stories; Baker & Stebbins, owners.

One shop, west side of Clark-street, sixty feet south of Spring-street; 25 by 25; two stories; Lorenz Kinner, owner.

One shop east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-sixth-street, 49.9 by 45, three stories; John Farrel, owner.

One shop, No. 341 West Thirty-eighth-street, 25 by 22, two stories; John Korn, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of [illegible]-avenue (rear), 25 by 13, two stories; Andrew Kerwin, owner.

One stable, No. 29 Bedford-street, 12 by 30, two stories; — Bowdon, owner.

One stable, No. 19 Watts-street, (rear,) 20 by 15, two stories; — Leonard, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and First-street, 220 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 16 by 32, two stories; James Murtaugh, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 200 feet East of Fourth-avenue, 100 by 40, basement and four stories; James Kelly, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 312 East Eighty-fourth-street, 25 by 25, two stories; M. Kreamer, owner.

One store and tenements, north-east corner of Eighty-ninth-street and Avenue A, 25 by 55; two stories; M. A. Vandelear, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 528 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 21; two stories; Catharine Bloomcoon, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	[illegible]
Ohio stone fronts	[illegible]
Brown-stone fronts	[illegible]
Iron fronts	[illegible]
Brick and iron fronts	[illegible]
Brick fronts	[illegible]
Frame buildings	[illegible]
First-class dwellings	[illegible]
Second-class dwellings	1
Store	[illegible]
Stores and tenements	[illegible]
Tenement-houses	[illegible]
Hotel and warehouse (each one)	[illegible]
Shops and stables (each three)	[illegible]

The New Charter and the City Hall.

Yesterday everything around the City Hall was unusually quiet. The numerous lobbyists that are accustomed to attend the meetings of the Common Council were not present. Perhaps they consider the power of that body at an end. No visitors appeared at the Mayor's office, and silence reigned supreme in the corridors and stairways of the Hall, usually so full of noise and moving masses of humanity. The Board of Aldermen did not meet. The other Board adjourned after a five-minutes' session, during which they appointed a few Notaries Public. The Mayor did not make his appearance at the Hall during the day, and consequently nothing definite could be learned as to when the new heads of departments are to be appointed, or who are to be the lucky men. The names of Wm. M. Tweed, Michael Norton, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Mathew T. Brennan and Wm. V. Gridley were freely spoken of as provided for.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated motions will be disposed of, appeals from orders made by Judge Cardozo, and the following cases on the enumerated calendar:

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Sharon vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	14	Benedict vs. Wolf.
2	Pomeroy vs. Swift.	16	Gordon vs. Quigley.
3	Vetterlein vs. Callman.	17	Pike vs. Orcutt.
6	Bishop vs. Taggart.	18	Lanier vs. The Barnard Banking Co.
7	Parker vs. Barrett.	26	Tracy vs. McKibbon.
10	Lahens vs. Dupasseur.	27	Coxgill vs. McAloney.
11	Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.	28	Stratton vs. Smith.
12	Goddard vs. Mallory.	29	Hiestand vs. Otis.
13	Hunt vs. Sanger.	30	Perkins vs. McDevitt.
		31	Wright vs. Rowland.
		32	McKee vs. Burrell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Brown vs. Gatenbeer.	141	Dutchess Co. Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Bouck.
[illegible]	Banford vs. McGovern.	155	In re petition of Hearn.
[illegible]	Allaire vs. Meyers.	167	In re petition of Heber.
[illegible]	Thompson vs. Healy.	174	Wonbeyer vs. Backenderf.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.	177	Benners vs. Morrell.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Leveridge.		
[illegible]	Dunn vs. Mallory.		
[illegible]	Day vs. Tibbitts.		

The calendar commences at No. 169—Schettle vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
620	Winslow vs. Schultz.	906	Dusenbury vs. Leland.
[illegible]	Moss vs. Crane.	[illegible]	Sicourre vs. Plympton.
674	Jones vs. Hayden.	[illegible]	Monroe vs. Cox.
[illegible]	Mansfield vs. Stover.	916	McGuire vs. Stirk.
[illegible]	Hellman vs. Oberstiller.	[illegible]	Auspach vs. Wolf.
[illegible]	Simer vs. O'Donnell.	[illegible]	Thayer vs. Ostrander.
[illegible]	Garvey vs. Cullen.	[illegible]	Ryan vs. Heath.
[illegible]	Quilter vs. Laffey.		

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Walker vs. Pelhamus.	[illegible]	O'Connell vs. McCormick.
812	Nelson vs. Carr.	[illegible]	Darrow vs. Fowler.
713	Thompson vs. Watson.	884	Menoode vs. Klein.
[illegible]	Singer vs. Chamberlain.	[illegible]	Harts vs. Brown.
717	Berg vs. Claflin.	[illegible]	Thurston vs. Frank.
[illegible]	Kohn vs. Watts.	[illegible]	Farrell vs. Reiley.
875	Tallman vs. Gordon.	[illegible]	Coverly vs. Cook.
880	Galligan vs. Gillespie.	[illegible]	Lattin vs. Currey.
		[illegible]	Wehle vs. Young.
		905	Voorhis vs. Codling.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
13	Henshaw vs. Bowland.	184	Talmage et al. vs. Crandall et al.
21	Gleason vs. Callagan.	186	Marten vs. Fisher.
23	Wood vs. Central Park, N. & E. River R. R. Co.	187	Pray vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
162	Pratt vs. Evans.	188	Johnson vs. Friel.
163	Whitman vs. Weber et al.	189	L. I. Brick Co. vs. Georghegan & Bulay.
165	Palmer vs. Rosenfield et al.	190	Lunde vs. Bayer.
166	Romero vs. A. Toscano.	191	Reither vs. Ellenberger et al.
167	Romero vs. L. Toscano.	192	Le Baron vs. Kingsley.
168	Romero vs. R. Toscano.	193	Bond vs. Minaldi.
169	Bendall vs. Alsena.	194	Percy vs. Pate.
170	Romero vs. Belancourt.	195	Turnbull vs. McDonald et al.
171	Weigena vs. Lanser et al.	196	Atlantic Nat. Bank vs. Smith et al.
172	Oakes vs. Tasker.	197	Same vs. Same.
173	Doherty vs. La Salla.	199	Burnett vs. Kimball et al.
174	Hoyt et al. vs. Stewart et al.	200	Gadeke vs. Murphy.
176	Culver & Washington vs. West. Union Tel. Co.	201	Rand vs. Rand.
178	Walsh vs. Walsh.	202	McCanally vs. Searll.
180	Mining vs. Husted et al.	203	McCanally vs. Nelson et al.
		204	McLaughlin et al. vs. Miller et al.
		205	Bruff vs. Lambert.
		206	Buckley vs. Stanton.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Davis vs. Ayres.	83	Boylan vs. Father Matthew M. T. A. T. B. S. No. 1, of Brooklyn.
[illegible]	Hour vs. Lee.	94	Carroll vs. Brooklyn R. R. Co. (City.)
[illegible]	Richardson vs. Swift.	95	Riley et al. vs. Kelsey.
[illegible]	Wegan et al. vs. Antrim.	98	Gross vs. Lens.
84	Lallan vs. O'Leary.	99	Vreeland vs. Hildreth, Sr.
85	Neal vs. Otterson.	100	Shirley et al. vs. Kirby et al.
87	Washburn vs. Rowan.	101	Khyser vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
88	Culbeno vs. Connery.		
89	McKee vs. De Barry.		
90	McGivney vs. Murphy.		
91	Amson et al. vs. Cohen.		
92	Brown et al. vs. Townsend.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Joseph W. Hancox vs. Steam-boat Syracuse.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision, in which the facts, as found by the Circuit Court, are as follows: The collision occurred on the Hudson River on the morning of the 10th of May, 1865, between 1 and 2 o'clock, opposite the buoy situated on the west bank of Percy's Beach, near Hudson, between a tow of the steam-boat and the Rip Van Winkle, owned by Hancox [illegible] the river, on the west side [illegible] to the right, which was answered by the Syracuse and [illegible]. The libel places the fault of the Syracuse exclusively on the fact that the course of the Rip Van Winkle was such that there was abundant room left in the channel between her and the west shore for the Syracuse with her tow [illegible] ... of opinion that the libelants failed to sustain this position, but that, on the contrary, the Syracuse had established the fact that no such sheer was made, but that she slowed immediately on hearing the whistle of the Rip Van Winkle, and that the effect of stopping the vessel was to turn her head to the west, in consequence of the starboard barge being heavier laden and drawing a greater depth than the starboard tow. [illegible] ... pellant maintaining the theory of the District Court that the Syracuse was at fault in keeping too far to the eastward.

D. McMahon for appellant; E. D. Benedict for appellee.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company vs. The Steam-tug Syclion and the Schooner A. R. Weimer.—A complaint has been filed, stating that the libelants are owners of the steam-tug Thomas E. Way, which, as alleged, was, on the 24th March, 1870, while moored at Pier No. 37 North River, severely damaged by collision with the said schooner, while in tow of said tug, and owing to the fault of those in charge. The sum libeled for is $2,000.

For libelants, Barney, Butler & Parsons.

Owners of the Santiago de Cuba vs. Jacob Lorillard.—This is one of the actions arising out of the sinking of the steam-tug Brunette, owned by the defendant. [illegible] ... The Court held that the two latter could not be raised in the present action, but might be brought up under a special and separate motion. The question is one of some interest, as the law referred to has not, it is believed, in any single case been taken advantage of. In another action, Mr. Lorillard libels the Santiago de Cuba for sinking the Brunette; in this, he defends a libel brought to recover damages done to the Santiago de Cuba from the collision which is here alleged to have been chargeable to the Brunette. Any application of the law of 1851 would, therefore, materially alter his position in the litigation.

For libelants, Barney, Butler & Parsons, representing Mr. Stanlake; for respondents, Mann & Parsons.

Edward Dayton, of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, was yesterday discharged in bankruptcy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pope vs. Davis; motion denied with $5 costs.

Hatch vs. Zimmer; report confirmed.

Forman vs. Booth; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of answer and $10 costs of motion, &c.

Sturgis vs. Ricard; motion granted, $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Western Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Baldwin; motion granted.

Murray vs. Gordon; see memoranda of decision.

Day vs. Cheney; motion granted and guardian appointed.

Morris vs. Douglass, Herndon vs. Barry, and Shortland vs. Van Nostrand; motions granted.

Butler vs. The First National Bank of Memphis, and Redmond vs. Masterson; motions granted, with $10 costs in each case.

Sherman vs. Trafford; motion granted unless plaintiff discontinue in ten days.

Schomberg vs. Applegate, and Halsted vs. Merritt; motions granted.

Harmon vs. Trafford; motion denied, with leave to renew if plaintiff does not discontinue.

Van Wyck vs. Ranch; motion granted on defendant stipulating with $10 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, April 7—P. M.

The market for Money in Wall-street has settled down at 6 ℔ cent. on call loan and 7 ℔ cent. on good paper. In some instances, since last week, the Banks have marked up their call loans to 7 ℔ cent., but the balances offered in this way by private lenders at 6 ℔ cent. are, at present, quite equal to the demand from the Brokers. The real situation seems to be that there is not sufficient business doing on the Stock Exchange and too little speculation in the Gold Room to give very active employment to Money on any terms. The Gold Room was especially dull to-day, the fluctuations being scarcely ⅛ ⊕ ¼ ℔ cent. The foreign Exchanges are stiff, and partly on the belief of some of the leading Bankers that Gold is more likely to advance than decline upon the present price, and that the export of Gold will have to be relied upon to cover Exchange after the 1st or 15th of May; but this opinion fails to impress itself upon the Gold market, while it has, on the other hand, induced remitters, to some extent, to cover their obligations abroad, and also to induce the settlement of London credits in advance of their maturity. The Treasury is growing very rich in Gold from the Customs revenue, and will hold in the ownership of the Government over eight millions by the close of the present month, and probably $110,000,000 altogether. The Customs at this port alone in the six business days of April amount to nearly three million of dollars.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were strong in the forenoon, and so continued after the accepted offers to sell 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, by the Treasury, up to 2 o'clock, when, on some Washington "specials" about the Funding bill, the price of 1867s fell off to 108⅝ ⊕ 108½ ℔ cent., after sales had been made earlier in the day at 109 ℔ cent. The May and November 1865s were exceptionally strong through the day, the offerings of the Coupon Bonds of these issues being unequal to the demand for transmission to Europe.

In other departments of the Exchange the Southern State Bonds were rather weaker on new Tennessees and steady on the other States. The Railways manifested increased firmness late in the day, and there was a considerable business done in Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Reading and North-west Common at advancing figures. The story of interference by the Pennsylvania Legislature with the Cleveland and Erie division of the Lake Shore consolidation seems to have expended itself, and strong orders to buy the stock were filled at an advance of ⅝ ⊕ ¾ ℔ cent. on the last price of Wednesday. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was a large business done in Pacific Mail, opening at an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. but returning to the late quotation of yesterday.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Exchange on London firm at 108⅞ ℔ cent., on Paris the rate advanced to f. 5.20⅝ ⊕ f. 5.21¼ to the dollar.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 7.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅛
American Gold Coin	112	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅜	52⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92½	92⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	89⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅜	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	117	116⅝
North-western Common	73⅝	73⅞
North-western Preferred	84½	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	36⅝	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common	61	60
Lake Shore	86⅞	87⅜
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29⅞
New-Jersey Central	103⅛	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 7.

General balance yesterday	$83,615,609 13
Gold receipts	600,263 60
Gold payments	1,086,361 60
Gold balance	79,706,068 72
Currency receipts	1,194,988 05
Currency payments	788,095 38
Currency balance	3,507,100 51
General balance	83,620,846 73
Customs	582,000 00

The Public Funds were generally firm through the day, and the May and November 5-20 coupons ⅛ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday, while the January and July 1867s were in request at 109⅛ ⊕ 109⅜ ℔ cent. The offers of all descriptions of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury today amounted to $9,937,800, of which a million of dollars was taken at prices ranging 106.48 to 107.20 ℔ cent. and accrued Gold interest, to be added and paid in Gold at the Treasury. The following are the offers to sell and the accepted offers at the Treasury:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20s, APRIL 7.

[illegible]

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20s.

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1865	[illegible]
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., J. & J., 1865	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅝	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅛	6s currency	111⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Banks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	132	St. Nicholas	112
Manhattan	143	Commonwealth	114
Merchants'	124½	Importers' & Traders'	146
Mechanics'	138	Park	153¾
America	146	Mechanics' & Merchants'	[illegible]
City	215	Central National	106
Phenix	107	Fourth National	105
Tradesmen's	144	Ninth National	110½
Greenwich	217	Oriental	150
National	110	Bankers' & Brokers' A.	110½
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	117
State of New-York	112	Cumberland Coal Pf.	33
Commerce	124	American Coal	50
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	132	Canton Co., Baltimore	63¾
Ocean	95	Western Union Tel.	33
Mercantile	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	7
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	10
Bank of the Republic	117	Mariposa Trustee Cer	13½
Irving	122	Boston Water Power	14½
Metropolitan	140	Adams Express	61
Grocers'	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	19½
East River	117	American Express	35
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	45
Shoe and Leather	138	Merchants' Union Ex	8
Corn Exchange	125	Pacific Mail	36½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	100¾
City 6s, New	102⅝	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	118½	120
Pennsylvania Central	115½	115⅝
Reading	48½	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	55	55¼
Catawissa Preferred	36⅝	37
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	29
Northern Central	45	46¼
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	90

It is satisfactory to hear that the Elevated Railway for City passenger transit from Battery-place, on the west side of the town, in the direction of Yonkers, to which point the present concession extends, is proving a decided success. The cars are now running from Battery-place to Thirty-first-street, and experimental or excursion trips have been frequent in the last few days at the speed of sixteen or seventeen minutes each way. The chief drawback is that for the present there is only one track.

The resignation of Mr. George H. Broadhead, for twenty years Secretary of the Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday, because of infirmity of eyesight and the necessity for rest. The cause of the retirement of this popular and efficient officer is deeply regretted, as his services were always warmly appreciated by the members of the Exchange.

The sudden decease from hemorrhage of the lungs, of Mr. Charles M. Wheelock, a member of the Stock Exchange, took place in a drug-store in Eighth-avenue, this morning. Mr. Wheelock had been in delicate health for several years past. He leaves no family.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another part of the Times of the sale of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Mortgage Bonds by Messrs. J. A. Underwood & Son, No. 18 Exchange-place.

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 22, 1870.	March 24.
Capital	$72,805,000	$72,937,995
Net profits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,542,495	34,400,310
Due banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due depositors	127,773,493	128,960,975
Unpaid dividends	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from banks	12,420,575	11,016,904
Cash items and bank notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overdrafts	307,509	302,301
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the Capitals and Undivided Profits of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
Bank of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National	3,000,000	[illegible]
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	[illegible]
Union National	1,500,000	[illegible]
Phenix National	[illegible]	[illegible]
National City Bank	1,000,000	1,085,345
Tradesmen's National	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton National	600,000	[illegible]
Chemical National	300,000	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex. National	1,235,000	[illegible]
Gallatin National	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	[illegible]
Seventh Ward National	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of the State	2,000,000	[illegible]
American Exchange National	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	[illegible]
National Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
National Bank of Republic	2,000,000	[illegible]
Chatham National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
Irving National Bank	500,000	[illegible]
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000	1,469,371
National Citizens' Bank	400,000	251,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000	[illegible]
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000	142,471
National Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	[illegible]
Continental National Bank	2,000,000	121,790
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	[illegible]
Marine National Bank	400,000	129,124
Atlantic National Bank	300,000	[illegible]
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	860,473
National Park Bank	2,000,000	1,416,153
National Mechanics' Banking	500,000	172,713
East River National Bank	350,000	[illegible]
Fourth National	5,000,000	745,149
Central National	3,000,000	262,936
Second National	300,000	151,931
Ninth National	1,392,200	179,818
First National	500,000	444,146
Third National	1,000,000	[illegible]
New-York National Exchange	300,000	7,458
Tenth National	1,000,000	[illegible]
Bowery National	250,000	112,680
Fifth National	150,000	[illegible]
Sixth National	200,000	[illegible]
Eighth National	250,000	[illegible]
New-York County National	200,000	242,098
National Currency	100,000	[illegible]
American National	500,000	[illegible]
Total	$72,937,995	$27,140,438

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	51	Shipstuffs, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Crude Turp., bbls.	117
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	1,300	Grease, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	48,150	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bushels	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	1,000
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	1,361	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Resin, 5,380 bushels Wheat, 412 bales Cotton, [illegible] Worsteds, 200 tcs. Beef.

By the ship American Congress, for London—[illegible] lbs. Bees-wax, 63,709 lbs. Tallow, [illegible] crotches Mahogany, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 200 cases Spermaceti, [illegible] pkgs. Lamps, 6,025 bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Oil-cake, 10 boxes Gayetty Papers, 4,500 Staves, 3 kegs Antimony, 101 boxes Clocks, 500 oks. Sizes, [illegible] Paint, 227 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Cotton Gins, [illegible] gallons Sperm Oil.

By the bark [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible] gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible] hhds. Tallow, 17 bales Deer-skins, 20 bales Furs, 1 [illegible], 100 bbls. Beef, 22 tcs. Beef, 8 cases Dry Goods, 1 case Cigars, 1,011 bbls. Resin, 6 tcs. Casings, 20 bales Cotton, 16 hhds. Asphaltum, 2,180 boxes Cheese, 5 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 60 bales Hops, 11 bbls. Handles, 3 cases Machinery, 15 cases Essential Oils.

By the brig Nautilus, for Venice—66,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 1 box Wine.

By the ship John Clark, for Bristol—41,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 275,[illegible] lbs. Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been inactive and irregular, within a range of from $6 25 for Pots, and (nominally) $6 50 ⊕ $6 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: [illegible] ... We quote: Java [illegible] ...

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
Good Ordinary	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	21¼
Low Middling	21⅝	21¾	21⅞	22
Middling	22¼	22⅜	22½	22⅝
Good Middling	22¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	23¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,770
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	12,000
Receipts since Sept. 1	544,465
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—There has been more call for Manila and Jute at about previous figures.

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

NEW CROP BUTTER.

[illegible]

OLD CROP BUTTER.

[illegible]

The market for Cheese has shown a decided improvement [illegible] ... We quote:

Extra State Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fine State Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm on a fair inquiry. Sales 1,600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9⅛c. ⊕ 10c.; and 540 boxes Havana, part at 9⅛c. ⊕ 10c. ℔ lb. [illegible] ... Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c. ⊕ 12⅞c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since April 1, thus:

[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at firmer prices, partly for forward delivery. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, as a rule, today; rates quoted in some instances stronger, but have been irregular. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,400 bales Cotton by steamer, at [illegible] ... on private terms.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5th-av., cor. 14th-st.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

A GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—A very stylish black Hambletonian horse, [illegible] ... top-wagon, harness, robe, &c.; will have to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to F. H. MASTERSON, corner of 38th-st. and 7th-av.

TEAS.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
NO. 156 BOWERY,
FOURTH DOOR ABOVE BROOME-ST.,
HAVE
JUST REDUCED
THE
PRICE OF TEAS
ABOUT
TWENTY CENTS
A POUND.

OOLONG TEA.
OLD PRICE. NEW PRICE.
[illegible]

YOUNG HYSON TEA.
[illegible]

HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS.
[illegible]

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA.
[illegible]

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
[illegible]

GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEA.
[illegible]

THE ABOVE-NAMED TEAS ARE OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, AND AS FINE QUALITY AS THE MARKET AFFORDS.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, [illegible] ... Dr. HUNTER'S [illegible] ... No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. [illegible] ... Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. [illegible] ... Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) cures worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure in the affilicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beech-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of premature debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beech-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen days.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS cannot cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN, OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ring, &c., and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Mlle. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Carlotta Patti, and Messrs. Theo. Ritter, Hermanns, Sarasate and Squires.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MOSE, ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
LECTURE BY MARIA MITCHELL. Subject—"The Sun."

BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
Ten copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 8
Ten copies, one year 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Globe* says the early retirement of the Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that changes in the Cabinet are in contemplation.... The result of the University boat-race is regarded as a gratifying change from the success of Oxford, which had become monotonous.... The paper-makers of the North of England have agreed to increase the price of paper, owing to the high price of rags.... The debate on the Irish Land bill in the House of Commons was continued without definite action.... Rumors of changes in the French Cabinet and an injury to the Emperor while mounting his horse, affected the Bourse yesterday, and depressed the Government securities.... MM. EMILE OLLIVIER and JULES JANIN have been elected members of the French Academy.... The students of the School of Medicine have protested against the closing of that institution.... The popular opposition to the conscription in Spain continues. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS for the successes in Cuba announced in his dispatches.... The remains of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME left Hamburg on Wednesday, and will probably arrive in this City within twelve days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a long debate occurred upon the general policy of granting public lands to railway corporations, the question being upon an amendment to a bill in reference to the Northern Pacific Railroad, fixing the price of additional lands now granted to the Company. No action, however, was taken on the subject. The bill declaratory of the law in regard to the income tax was next taken up and discussed. It was finally amended and passed. It omits the provision relative to the income tax, and continues for the present year simply the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations. An amendment, offered by Mr. SUMNER, that the five per cent. paid by a bank on the stock of an individual having less than $1,000 income should be deductible, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 16. Shortly after 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Tariff bill was taken up early in the session and considered until the adjournment. The clause in relation to cigars, after some further discussion, was struck out, leaving the tax as fixed by the existing law. The remainder of the debate was upon the paragraph relating to cotton manufactures. No change was made, however, and the clause stands as reported. During the morning hour some routine business was transacted, and a special appropriation bill passed of $106,375 to supply deficiencies in the Diplomatic Service. At 5¼ P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to erect a market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York; to establish a Police Department in Westchester County, and a Police Court in the Third District of New-York. The Excise bill was taken from the Committee of Conference. The House amendment excluding the Niagara Frontier Police District from the operation of the bill till 1872, was concurred in. The fifth section was amended so as to leave nothing permitting the sale of beer or liquors on Sunday, the only negative vote being that of Mr. GENET. The Senate adjourned to this evening. In the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was instructed to report the names of all students of the Normal School who had failed to fulfill their pledge to teach. The Eight-hour Labor bill was passed; also the bill fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent. of receipts and disbursements. The Excise bill was received from the Senate, and the amendments concurred in under the operation of the previous question. The Fifty-fifth Regiment Compensation bill, for uniforms, &c., worn in the war, was passed at the evening session; also that increasing the number of the Brooklyn City Judges. The House adjourned till this evening at 7½ o'clock.

GENERAL.

According to a Havana dispatch an important reaction in favor of the Spaniards has taken place. Ten columns of troops are in motion, and Gen. JORDAN is said to have fled. The Las Tunas region was free from insurgents. A boiler explosion occurred near Cardenas killing nine of the plantation hands. A duel had occurred between Cols. RYAN and BUGILL, Cuban officers, but the result was not known.

The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have held communication with the Government of the Province of Quebec with the object of building houses and public buildings for the emigrants to be sent there.

The remains of Gen. THOMAS arrived at Troy yesterday at 10 A. M., and were laid in state in St. Paul's Church. The funeral services will be held at noon today, and the body will be interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned, yesterday, *sine die*. The bill to transfer bonds from the sinking fund to certain railroads has been vetoed by the Governor.

Another attachment has been served on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, in Dutchess County, for $60,800, making $1,104,000, in claims against this road in the hands of the Sheriff.

The argument in the application to dissolve the injunction of Judge UNDERWOOD restraining ELLYSON from exercising the functions of Mayor of Richmond, began yesterday, before Chief-Justice CHASE and Associate Justice NELSON, of the Supreme Court, in Chambers.

In reply to an inquiry in the Canadian House of Commons, the Premier said the policy of the Government in relation to the Red River revolt could not at present be divulged, but it was in accord with that of the Imperial Government, and did not contemplate any other result than the retention of the territory as a British possession.

A new postal convention with the North German Union has been entered into by our Government by which important reductions in the rates of postage between the two countries are agreed upon.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON was continued in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. The prosecution rested the case after eliciting evidence in regard to the shooting and cause of death of RICHARDSON, and the defense will be opened today.

Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE, the new Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and SAMUEL R. HARLOW, transferred from the office of Marshal to the position of Collector of the Fourth Collection District, were sworn in yesterday before Judge BLATCHFORD.

The Fire Commissioners have directed that the flags of the Department be displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS.

Senator Creamer's Mop to Keep Back the Atlantic.

It is scarcely conceivable that any man of ordinary intelligence can suppose that the question of appropriations for sectarian schools in New-York can be got rid of by a dishonest manœuvre. Yet some such expectation seems to have been uppermost in the minds of the Democrats at Albany on Wednesday, when they exerted themselves to prevent the Committee on Municipal Affairs from reporting on the bill repealing the obnoxious clause in the Tax Levy of 1869. Senator CREAMER led the movement, and the Democrats seemed quite willing to make the question a party issue. It is thought that there is now little hope of getting the appropriation clause repealed this session, although Mr. CREAMER causes it to be understood that when the Tax Levy is introduced there will be an opportunity for the anti-appropriation party to be heard again. This is only imposition number two.

The people will never consent to let the subject rest here. Senator CREAMER may understand something about party intrigues, although the blunders which he and his friends recently made throw some doubt even on that point; but it is quite clear that he has no sort of appreciation of public opinion—possibly because it is a factor which has never entered much into his projects. There are some "political" victories which are achieved in cynical disregard of the estimate which would be formed of them by the bulk of the community. But Senator CREAMER must be blind if he does not perceive that the School question cannot be ranked in this category. It is one of those subjects which the people at large take a deep interest in, and which cannot, therefore, be hidden away in a corner and forgotten. Mr. CREAMER is at present responsible for an attempt to trick the public. A demand has been made for the repeal of the appropriation Clause, and Mr. CREAMER will not even allow a Committee to report upon it. He probably thinks he has stifled the whole discussion, whereas he has simply imparted new vitality to it; and at the same time opened our eyes to the character of some of the "reforms" with which he and his confederates intended to favor the City, if they had carried the day in their recent struggle.

The public are now fully aware of the fact that half a million of money—and the amount will soon be much larger unless the Creamer faction are defeated—is turned aside every year from its proper purposes, and devoted to the destruction of our common school system—for that is what it amounts to. This was done, not in the full light of day, but by the "hole-and-corner" mode of legislation so dear to Mr. CREAMER and his friends. The common schools offer to every child a good, sound, useful education—such an education as will best help one forward in the battle of life. But it does not suit sectarian bigots. They want to get the schools into their own hands. They have tried several devices, and the appropriation clause was the most impudent, although perhaps not the most dangerous, of them all. "We have no State Church in New-York," says a published statement on this subject, "yet the appropriations and donations of our City Government to certain religious sects and their peculiar institutions exceed those of any other city in Christendom." This is justly characterized as a "determined effort to destroy our system of the common schools, and upon its ruins to build up a State Church, and put the whole subject of education under the control of religious sects." But the plot has been discovered, and discovery was the sure precursor of its defeat. Senator CREAMER may have won a short-lived triumph, but he is destined to be beaten. The people are too strong for political schemers whenever they "arise in their might"—would that they could be induced to rise oftener! We must keep on demanding the repeal of the fraudulent appropriation clause until it is swept away. After that, we hope a more vigilant watch will be maintained on behalf of our public schools.

Tax on State Bank Circulation.

One of our contemporaries proposes a repeal of this tax on the ground that it unjustly interferes with the "free employment of banking capital," and that were the State banks allowed to issue circulation the latter would supply the vacuum that would result from withdrawing greenbacks, and thus prevent derangement.

The free employment of banking capital and the right to issue circulating notes are two different things. One is a regular employment, the other appertains to a public franchise. To bank on existing currencies is a private pursuit extensively permitted, but governments invariably, through restraining laws, control the issue of whatever circulates as money. There would be no safety in trade but for this restraint.

But if it was intended to assert the broader proposition, that the States should be allowed to authorize the issuing of circulating notes free of tax, the statement is equally objectionable.

There are now thirty-seven States with various interests, governed by different degrees of prudence. The Eastern States have aimed for many years to provide a paper circulation for large portions of the Union—in *ante-bellum* times issued to borrowers on a stipulation that it should be kept outstanding. Small bills were thus thrust into States which prohibited their circulation by penal laws. What was denominated "wild-cat" money, or shin-plasters, was freely issued in Western States, and for years bank issues of this description were resorted to in lieu of counterfeiting and forgery, and to an extent very damaging to those States. California at the present time pursues a distinct industry in mining which shrinks from competition with those who make money by the printing-press. Labor in the mines is discouraged by a cheaper mode of fabricating money, which is an injury to California and the world, as it tends to substitute the promise so entirely in the place of the thing promised as ultimately to prevent redemption and produce disaster. The Southern States were always less disposed to an extensive paper circulation than other portions of the Union, and it is due to this tendency that they are now able to prevent the slaughter in the price of cotton which has been accomplished in the West with respect to grain. If we were to return to the banking policy which prevailed up to the time of creating the National Bank act, those States which would improve the currency would be more or less subject to those whose interest it was to degrade it.

In a national point of view one of the reasons given for allowing entire freedom to the States, constitutes one of the most powerful against the plan. The *Daily Bulletin* says that in case of contraction by the General Government the State circulation would take the place of the greenback, and contraction would be deprived of its sting. One of the complaints of Gen. JACKSON against the Bank of the United States was that although the Government had decided to pay the last installment of the public debt, the bank obstructed and postponed this duty, until it could induce Pennsylvania to issue an equivalent amount of debt to that to be paid off. What possible gain would there be in contracting national issues if State bank issues were instantly to take their place? This countervailing policy would not only neutralize contraction,—the necessity or desirableness of which we do not concede; it would neutralize Government and deprive the country of the benefit of any regular system.

It was a mistake at the outset of the Government to permit the existence of State banks, but the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, and the Bank of New-York, in this City, were so well managed, and there was at the time such need of banking facilities, that they opened the door to a great system. The Supreme Court, notwithstanding the restriction that "no State shall issue bills of credit," held State banks to be constitutional on the ground that their issues were not those of the State itself. This is perhaps technically correct, but after the States had passed restraining laws forbidding such issues to any associations or corporations not specially created for the purpose, the grant of authority to particular corporations to make them, came within the spirit of the restriction. "What one does by another he does by himself."

But the objections are wider in their range. The reasons are powerful and convincing for subjecting the complete regulation of the whole subject of money to the control of the National Government. The *Bulletin* claims that this is local rather than national. On the contrary, it is wholly national. Like commerce, or the coinage, it relates to the whole and should be regulated upon general principles. If we decide in imitation of all prudent Governments to lop off small bills no State should be allowed to flood the country with them. If paper money is to circulate at all—as it must to some extent—the interests of commerce require that it should have all the protection that comes from wise and general laws.

The currency we now have, and particularly the legal tender, is a vast improvement upon the old system. It is of unquestioned credit in every part of the Union. A class of brokers who lived upon the discount of State bank moneys has been thrown out of activity by the uniformity of value communicated to the bills which now circulate. There is room for great improvement—a duty to which Congress should address itself; but to change back to the old system, or to allow in the slightest incident, would be to abandon more or less completely a fundamental principle.

Nationalizing the Erie Canal.

The proposition that the National Government shall assume the existing canal debt of the State—now amounting to twelve millions—and expend an additional sum of three millions to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals to permit the passage of boats of six hundred tons burden, is being actively and strongly pressed upon Congress. We are told that there is a fair prospect of its passage by the House, but there is doubt as to the action of the Senate. The scheme is to make the Erie Canal ultimately a national highway of commerce, practically free to all comers. It certainly is plausible, and well calculated to win favor from the West, and, in fact, from every quarter which has designs of a similar character upon the National Treasury.

Unfortunately, however, for the success of the project, it involves the adoption of a broad national policy of internal improvement requiring an indefinite expenditure, and that, too, at a time when the people can least afford it. There is no question that so far as the general commercial interests of the whole country are concerned, the Erie Canal comes more nearly to being a work of national importance than any other. A greater region is interested in it, and a producing interest of more importance to the general welfare of the country, than would be served by all others combined; but it should be remembered that intimately connected with, and dependent upon, this scheme to nationalize the Erie Canal, are a variety of others of a kindred character, involving an aggregate expenditure by the General Government, to which the $15,000,000 asked for in our behalf is a mere trifle. If the precedent be established, we may be sure that it will be urged in behalf of all the other projects, and with a force which cannot be resisted.

Appropriations for considerably more than a hundred millions of dollars are even now being urged in behalf of enterprises, the importance of which cannot be denied, and which are, on principle, as much entitled to consideration as the Erie Canal. We have the Niagara Ship Canal, the Sault Sainte Marie Canal, the Fox River improvement, the Illinois Canal, and several others whose claims are being pressed upon Congress. Under ordinary circumstances, perhaps, we should be inclined to favor them all as essential parts of a great scheme of internal improvement, which ought some time to be entered upon and completed by the General Government. At present we feel that the country is in no condition to enter upon it. The necessary burdens of taxation are so great as to dictate an opposite policy of rigid restriction in the way of expenditure, and that evident consideration will, we have no doubt, for the present control Congress.

But however strongly we should be inclined, under more favorable circumstances, to favor all the schemes last named, we should be opposed to the proposition to nationalize the Erie Canal upon principle, as well as upon considerations of local policy. The proposition is by no means a new one. The State applied to Congress for aid before entering upon the work, and was refused, and it was chiefly through the instrumentality of a few merchants of this City that its final success as a State enterprise was assured. The result is the very best demonstration which could be afforded, not only that we need no aid from the General Government, but that it would be unwise to accept it. In the material development which it has effected inside our own territory, the Erie Canal has paid for itself an hundred fold, while its actual revenues have defrayed its actual cost, and paid a surplus into the State Treasury of over $41,000,000.

We hold that it would be humiliating, as well as unwise, under such circumstances, to part with our grand inheritance, or to transfer to the General Government one of our chief glories, when we are upon the very verge of a triumphant success. Nothing is easier, as we have had occasion to point out, than for the Empire State to crown its great enterprise with final success, and to accomplish for itself precisely what it is proposed to ask the General Government to do for us. If the United States can do what is required, why cannot the State? We are certainly not so poor as to ask Congress to lend us fifteen millions of dollars to be repaid from tolls; or so short-sighted as to ask that body to give us that sum from a general fund, with a certainty of being called upon to contribute to pay our proportion of a hundred millions which will be expended upon similar improvements at the West, which will be a detriment instead of a benefit to us. We can pay our own canal debt, enlarge our own canals, and ultimately make them practically free without Federal aid. We had far better do it than to seek to nationalize the work which is now our greatest boast, and surrender our proudest material accomplishment.

Crime Among Children.

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined; and those who read the newspapers cannot fail to see that the present tendency of wrong-doing among children threatens a lamentable warp toward evil hereafter. Youthful crime hereabouts is rapidly increasing. Several children have lately killed or attempted to kill their parents. Nearly every day, small boys commit highway robbery—usually by snatching the purses of ladies—in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. On Monday last, a little rascal of seven, who had been picked up in Broadway, and placed in charge of the Matron of the Lost Children's Department, at Police Headquarters, actually, with great deliberation, set fire to the room in which he had been temporarily left, and the building was only by accident saved from conflagration. Thefts from shops by juvenile experts are of constant occurrence, although these cases, when detected, are often hushed up by friends, and so do not get into the Police reports. The torture of animals by children is almost as common. Some small fiends saturated a pet with kerosene the other day in a neighboring city, set fire to the poor animal's fur, and drove her, while she screamed with agony, through the streets. Another form of misbehavior we alluded to a short time ago. Gangs of lads stop other single boys and rifle their pockets of whatever they may contain. If interrupted by an adult, the young brigands are only "in fun." If undisturbed, they make off with their booty. All this is lamentable and ominous; and yet there is reason to fear it is only what under existing circumstances ought to be expected.

There can be little doubt that most boys, if left to themselves, are likely to be selfish and cruel. Society recognizes this by subjecting them in general to much coercion, and by dwelling strenuously in its precepts relating to children upon the force of example. The immediate occasion of increased juvenile crime apparently lies, then, in the slackening of the reins of coercion, and in permitting children to become familiar with bad examples. Young New-York smokes, chews, gambles, falls in love with ballet girls—does anything, in a word, in the way of promiscuous sensuality, and no man says him nay. His younger brother, gazing with admiration on these splendid achievements, makes haste when he can to go and do likewise. But it is not merely social vices of the class that may be called sins against one's self that are thus inculcated. The spectacle of notoriously bad men in high office, of gamblers, thieves and assassins, mounting to official station, the prevalent worship of money, no matter how got, the all but universal chuckle over what is called sharp practice and ought to be called scoundrelism; all this corrupts the young, breaks down their moral sense, and first induces their assent to such evils, and subsequently their active participation in them. Some imagine that children do not see or know of these blots on our escutcheon, which is a grievous mistake. The knowledge and influence of such social stains extend to all classes, conditions and ages, down almost to the very cradle. As surely as the bad habits of parents work their effect in the household, are the vices of a community reproduced in its rising generation.

Example, to be sure, is not always literally and instantly followed. It is not all children who would do what the Canadian lad lately did, who, having seen a pig butchered, took the earliest private opportunity to cut up and dress his little brother in the same way. But the influence of bad example, if commonly less direct than this, is pervasive and destructive, and although the methods of turpitude vary like fashions, so that different kinds of crime have their epoch just as different modes of execution have theirs, depravity may, at the various times, equally exist. We may be preparing fewer Jack Sheppards and Claude Duvals for future use than ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, or robbers of our City Treasury; and the harm in that case may be the greater because more difficult to punish. It is plain, meanwhile, that the disposition to evil on the part of our City youth is growing strong and dangerous. There may be many ways to cope with or to extirpate this disposition; but one way is most palpable and certain, however it may be among the most difficult. It consists in the establishment of a pure local Government. The influence for mischief of our municipal system, as for years it has practically worked, might almost have made of New-York a modern Gomorrah. Let us hope that, with the reforms promised for the immediate future, we may accomplish, among other collateral benefits, a diminution of the ratio of juvenile crime.

Senator TWEED is in a fair way to distinguish himself as a reformer. Having gone so far as the champion of the new Election bill and charter, he seems to have no idea of turning back. Perhaps, like MACBETH, he thinks that under existing circumstances "returning were as tedious as go o'er," but at all events he has put the people of Manhattan Island under great obligations. His last proposition to abolish the Board of Supervisors of New-York and transfer their functions to the Mayor, Recorder and new Board of Aldermen, is the crowning act of all. It strikes a blow at one of the most corrupt Departments of our Government, and one which is as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach. We trust that Senator TWEED will manifest the same energy in the advocacy of this last reform which marked his action in regard to the charter.

The recent action in Congress, looking to the enactment of a general Election law, suggests another and a scarcely less important piece of legislation in the same direction. It is becoming more and more evident every year that the country needs a national Railroad law for the regulation and control of such roads as run through several States, for the purpose of harmonizing the operation of all, and making them responsive to a national policy. The general tendency is toward consolidation into great through lines, and it is desirable to the roads and the public alike that there should be identity of rights and responsibilities embracing whole lines. Those who are familiar with the practical details of railroad management will very readily appreciate the desirability of such a law. Some even go so far as to advocate the establishment of an uniform national gauge, and a uniform tariff of charges; and though these are points not yet perhaps ripe for action, they are undoubtedly worthy of reflection and discussion.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the freedmen to have a diversity of political sentiment and action, and to avoid going to the polls in a mass and voting all one way—unless that way should be Democratic, when we presume it would consider unanimity commendable? It says:

> "Until colored people 'discriminate' it is clear they have no discrimination; and, as long as they go like a flock of sheep (all one way) they will prove themselves unworthy to be voters."

The advice of the *Dispatch* is not very likely to be followed until the memory of the persistent opposition of the Democratic Party to every expedient of legislation in behalf of the freedmen shall have died out of their minds. Obstruction, in their case at least, "being taught, returns to plague the inventor."

It is plainly to be seen that both Great Britain and this country stand on delicate ground with regard to the fisheries in the North-east. Nothing is easier than for a collision to occur at any moment between hot-headed and irresponsible parties, which would precipitate the two countries into an ugly and unprofitable diplomatic contest—perhaps into war. If the Canadian authorities undertake to enforce their old claim of exclusive jurisdiction inside of lines from headland to headland, as being inland waters, there is pretty sure to be difficulty. Our Government will never recognize a rule so entirely at variance with established maritime law and reason. It is to be hoped in the interests of all that the claim will be abandoned, and also that the Provincial authorities will prudently forego their threatened policy of retaliation toward us for the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. "Let us have peace."

Prison reform seems in a fair way to be discussed in a larger and more comprehensive manner this year than ever before. The National Congress, which will be held in Cincinnati in September, is intended to review the subject with reference to American prisons and the systems which are adopted in other countries. Thus the views of writers and experts upon prisons and crime, in all the States, and in Canada, France, England, Germany, and elsewhere, are to be invited. A conviction has forced itself upon the public mind that the present methods of dealing with criminals are singularly deficient. The prevention of crime, and the reformation of those committing it, have been too much lost sight of in the effort to inflict punishment for the sake of social vengeance. Too much is left to chance from the moment of arrest to that of regained liberty. Deliberate infractions of the law are not sufficiently discriminated against, and a fall from virtue is little less severely dealt with than a voluntary descent therefrom. The Cincinnati programme, however, covers almost every conceivable point of the discussion, and the result should be of value to the world at large.

There was a panic recently at Ottawa concerning a supposed epidemic of small-pox. Fifty members of the Dominion Parliament rushed off to be vaccinated, and as it was the 1st of April, and the usual "lymph" was scarce, the doctor vaccinated them all with cream. The matter came from the cow, so there could be no complaint made. How it "took" is not stated; perhaps it will establish a thirst for milk instead of stronger liquors, and in that way do more good than it was intended. A scientific examination of the new process might enable medical men to discover a set of moral as well as physical prophylactics. Thus, some politicians and judges might have introduced into them a little honesty, and nearly all legislative bodies could conveniently take a large infusion of common sense—while surely there are public writers who would be none the worse for a qualifying ingredient of truth and honor! Will the Canadian doctor watch closely the result of his experiment? If his cream makes men any better than they are, he can be sure of finding a brisk demand for it beyond the area of the Dominion.

Attempts made in some quarter to excuse the conduct of Capt. EYRE, on the ground that he acted under orders as to speed and punctuality, do not seem to meet with much success on either side of the Atlantic. On the contrary, the English Press, as well as our own, condemns him with great unanimity. Even the London *Times*, which is usually careful to identify itself with the popular feeling, is unable to acquit him, and does not wonder at the deep resentment of the American Government and people. Under all the circumstances, there is an undoubted necessity for subjecting Capt. EYRE to something which may be called just retribution. If he wants more investigation, by all means let him have it, though the facts seem to be established with sufficient clearness against him already. Suspension for six months is a manifestly absurd punishment, and besides it will never be forgotten that this sentence was pronounced, not for the inhuman desertion of the *Oneida*, but for an error of seamanship only. The deeper guilt remains not even partially or nominally atoned for. The case cannot rest where it is.

Not long ago it happened that Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, of Merton College, Oxford, was on his way to his rooms from a dinner party, in company with twelve other under-graduates. My Lord was in a merry mood, as becomes a person of exalted rank, and while singing a comic song for the benefit of the citizens at large, he met a policeman. Now a policeman to an under-graduate is pretty much what he is to a clown—a creature to be first "bonnetted" and kicked, and then tripped up on a butter slide. Lord RANDOLPH had the presence of mind to do his duty like a man. He first shook the policeman nearly out of his senses, and then ran off with his helmet. Lord RANDOLPH, being the son of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, might be considered to have conferred a favor upon the policeman by taking any notice whatever of him, and yet when hauled up before the Magistrate, what did that functionary do? We hesitate to continue the harrowing tale. This son of a Duke was actually fined 10s., or as he would probably say "ten Bob"—let us call it a couple of dollars and a half. And this cruel punishment was inflicted simply because a real live Lord nearly strangled a common policeman. Democracy must indeed be gaining ground in England when a bloated aristocrat cannot knock over a constable without incurring these frightful penalties.

The old readers of *Ten Thousand a Year* will no doubt recollect that his junior partner had an intense admiration for Mr. Gammon, and that that oily gentleman was not ignorant of the fact. Indeed, he appreciated, and in his way reciprocated, the compliment. So, when a certain piece of work, not strictly professional according to the received standards, had to be done in Yorkshire, the junior was posted down to do it. The junior counsel for the Erie Ring has also an intense admiration for *his* partner, and he, in turn, has been posted to Albany. But the parallel goes no further. Mr. Gammon's notions of professional honor were of a very peculiar nature—sometimes delicate to a degree, but in aim and end always practical; while Mr. SHEARMAN told the Railroad Committee at Albany that *his* senior is a gentleman of "a Quixotic sense of honor." He knew the fact because he had been "trained with Mr. FIELD" and had learned something of his professional ways. There was another thing he would tell the Committee, to wit, that the "other side" (meaning the English stockholders) would have been glad to have engaged his partner "for themselves." How he knew this circumstance is left to inference. It may have been cabled from London under the family frank.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in course of erection at Harlem, on the corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, will be laid on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock. Bishops AMES and JANES and Rev. Dr. FERRIS are expected to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—Interesting Discussion in the House—The Income Tax—Action in the Senate—The Government Printing—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House today considered only one page out of fifty in the Tariff. The section on cigars was finally disposed of by striking out the paragraph entirely, on motion of Gen. SCHENCK, thus leaving the duty as at present, viz.: $1 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Then followed a stormy and very able discussion on the paragraph covering cottons and manufactures of cottons. It ran hot and heavy for two hours between Messrs. Schenck, Kelly, Dawes, Allison, Marshall, Maynard, Cox, and others, and finally resulted in sustaining the Committee. The clause as agreed to diminishes the duty on the dearer classes of cotton goods and increases the duty on the cheaper classes; another illustration of the means whereby the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. Then the clause covering spool cotton was taken up, and Gen. SCHENCK, in behalf of the Committee, quietly extracted the snake out of that paragraph by restoring the rates and classification to those of the present law. This did away with another unjust discrimination against cheap cotton. During the foregoing discussion, Gen. BUTLER surprised the House by tendering Gen. SCHENCK a most ample apology for all he had ever said against him. He had said, in the heat of debate, that he would investigate the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He had investigated him, and had found that the charges against him were unfounded, and were of that class of slanders which every public man is liable to and suffers from; and he deemed it his duty to make the retraction here, where he had first made the intimation against the gentleman. Gen. SCHENCK accepted the retraction in the spirit in which he believed it to be offered. There is much curiosity to know when BUTLER's investigation into the Chairman of the Committee took place, and what this very humble apology all means.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Senate, this afternoon, passed the Income Tax resolution, which came from the House some six weeks ago. It settles, affirmatively, the question whether the tax on dividends and salaries over $1,000 shall be enforced, and it is specifically made to apply to all official salaries, &c., mentioned in the Income Tax laws. A debate arose on the subject which was very interesting, and unmistakably indicated that the Senate is in favor of reduced taxation, and that at a very early day. Mr. SUMNER made a ten minutes' speech in which he introduced the popular cry of "Down with the taxes," avowing himself strongly in favor of that proposition and policy. Mr. CONKLING shared his sentiments, and expressed his own ideas very vigorously. Both denounced the Income tax especially, which brought Mr. SHERMAN to his feet in defense of it. The Ohio Senator announced himself in favor of reduced taxation, but would prefer the continuance of the tax on incomes and the abolition of the tax on sales, &c. He considered the Income tax "equitable and just." This stirred up Mr. CASSERLY, who made the statement that Mr. SHERMAN placed his opinion against the testimony and opinions of every modern writer and statesman on the subject, who all maintained that while it was just enough in theory, in practice it was odious, unjust and unequal. Then followed quotations from Messrs. MILL, MCCULLOCH, GLADSTONE, ROGERS, and others, on the subject in reply to the assertion of Mr. SHERMAN that he had some respectable authorities to support his side of the case. The testimony adduced today was undoubtedly against Mr. SHERMAN, who contented himself with simple assertion. Several proposed amendments, to make the exemption $2,000, and to reduce the percentage to $3 per hundred, were voted down, but they were not test votes by any means.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP BILLS.

It was determined at the meeting of the Senate Postal Committee this morning, to refer all bills before that body asking for the establishment and subsidizing of ocean steam-ship companies to the Committee on Commerce. The only reason why, in the first instance, these bills were sent to the Postal Committee was that they contained provisions for carrying the mails, thus becoming post routes. It is felt by the Committee that this is merely a small incidental matter, and hence the determination to ask that they be sent to the Committee having charge of commerce and navigation. In the House, so far, all bills of this character have been sent to the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, although why they should go there is not altogether clear. Mr. LYNCH's Committee was appointed for a specific purpose, and the daily reference of bills to it would seem like continuing it indefinitely. The Subcommittee of the Joint Commerce Committees of the Senate and House, which has the subject of naturalization and registration of vessels in charge, will meet to-morrow morning. It is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. CHANDLER, BUCKINGHAM and VICKERS, of the Senate; and Messrs. DIXON, CONGER and POTTER, of the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee agreed on an important resolution this morning, namely, to exempt coasting vessels from the payment of the tonnage duties.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. CULLOM made an important motion in the House today, designed to expedite business. Instead of confining the morning hour of the Committees to a single hour, as now, it is proposed to allow the morning hour to continue all day, except when the House shall vote to go to the Speaker's table or into Committee of the Whole. The Committee on Rules will consider the matter, and will undoubtedly recommend it, as it will enable committees to finish most of their business when they bring it in, and will prevent the assignment of so many special orders.

SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. BUTLER introduced his joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo today, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Some time ago Gen. BUTLER broached this proposition to the President, who discouraged it at the time, remarking that the treaty was in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and that he preferred to await the result there. Now, when the matter is nearer a favorable issue in the Senate than it has yet been, Mr. BUTLER, of his own motion, introduces into the House a proposition, the tendency of which is to exasperate the Senate, and injure the chances of the ratification of the treaty by that body. It is well known that the President prefers to await its action before taking any other measures.

WATER GAUGES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The resolution introduced some time ago in the House authorizing water gauges to be established upon the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, with a view to obtaining information required for the protection of the alluvial lands against overflow, was today agreed to be reported in the House Committee on Commerce. Gauges are to be established at sixteen or seventeen principal points, the entire cost of which will not exceed $5,000.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, made an argument before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning, in favor of the importance of an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions, and the results likely to flow from it. Another meeting will be held on the subject. Dr. HAYES asks Government assistance to a large extent to enable him to carry out this expedition.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The investigation into the management of the Government Printing-office, now in progress before the Senate Committee on Printing, will be closed in the course of a few days, and it seems to be the impression that Mr. CLAPP will be fully exonerated by the Committee, as no evidence has been given so far showing mismanagement of the office beyond the usual errors incident to the management of an establishment of such magnitude, as the charges are made [illegible] discharged from

the office for cause. There is much personal feeling exhibited against Mr. Chaff by the prosecutors, which of course, is duly estimated by the Committee, though they have given the widest latitude to the parties to bring all the evidence before them.

PERSONAL.

It will be recollected that some six weeks ago, when the Census bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Conkling made a severe attack on Mr. Sumner, which the latter considered personally offensive. A few days afterward Mr. Sumner asked to be relieved from further service on the Committee for the Revision of the Laws, of which Mr. Conkling is Chairman. To-day Mr. Conkling asked that the vacancy be filled. This was done by the appointment of Senator Pratt.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

During the past three days the House Committee on the revision of the laws of the United States, of which Judge Poland, of Vermont, is Chairman, has been doing some very important work in reporting and in the passage by the House of several bills in which every practitioner and almost every litigant in the United States Courts are much interested. The following is a synopsis of the principal features of the several measures:

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. Poland, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill, which was passed, relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases.

The bill provides that whenever any person shall be brought before a Judge or Commissioner upon a charge of crime committed within a foreign Government, and shall satisfy said Judge or Commissioner that any testimony of witnesses within his jurisdiction is material to the defense, and that the accused is unable to pay the fee of such witnesses, such Judge or Commissioner shall certify the fees of such witness to the Marshal, and the same shall be allowed to the Marshal at the Treasury, and the Marshal shall pay the fees to the witnesses and to the officers for summoning them.

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. Ferriss, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill "to perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States," which was passed.

Section 1 provides that any party in interest in a suit in any Court in the United States may cause the testimony of any witness material to him to be taken conditionally, and be perpetuated. Section 2 provides that upon producing to any Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Circuit or District Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or Commissioner appointed to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, due proof by affidavit that the applicant is party to a suit pending in some Court of the United States, or an interest in some matter which is, or may be, the subject of a suit in such Court, that the testimony desired is material; that the party of adverse interest is of full age, with name and residence, such evidence may be taken after ten days from the appointment therefor by such officer. Section 3 provides for the summoning of the witness, first by showing the original summons, second, delivering a copy, and third by tendering fees and mileage same as allowed in District Courts of the United States. Section 4 provides for proceeding to take testimony ten days after serving notice on the adverse party, if within the district, and after thirty days if without the district. Section 5 requires the officer to insert every answer of witness to questions by either party, the deposition to be read to and subscribed by witness, certified by the officer, and within thirty days filed in the Clerk's office if a suit is pending, or if not, then in such district as the officer granting the order shall appoint. The original order and affidavits on which the same was founded, and those proving service of such order to be filed with the same. Section 6. The original affidavits or a certified copy to be evidence of compliance with this act. Section 7 provides that same penalties for refusing to obey summons shall apply as if on the trial of a suit in the District Court of the United States. Section 8 provides that in case of death or insanity or absence of witness, such deposition or a certified copy, may be given in evidence by either party. Section 9 provides that the deposition shall have the same effect as evidence, as the oral testimony of witness, and be subject to same objections and limitations. Section 10 provides that an officer granting order for such depositions may require it to be taken by some other officer residing in the same district with witness. Section 11 provides that depositions which have been lawfully taken in any suit pending in any Court of the United States may be recorded in subsequent suits between the same parties, or those claiming under them, where the same subject matter is in controversy. Section 12 provides that when witnesses are out of the jurisdiction of the United States, any Circuit or District Court of the United States may grant a commission to some officer in the civil or diplomatic service of the United States abroad, to take testimony of such witnesses upon direct and cross interrogatories, attached to such commission, to be used as depositions hereinbefore authorized to be taken within the United States.

In the House of Representatives, April 6, 1870, Mr. Poland, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported bill, House Report No. 840, "to extend the provisions of an act to provide further remedial justice in the Courts of the United States," approved Aug. 29, 1842, which act was passed in consequence of a difficulty about the steam-boat Caroline, out of which grew the McLeod trial. That act provides that a person imprisoned in the United States, claiming that the act done by him was done by the authority of a foreign Government, he could be discharged under the writ of habeas corpus by a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the District Court, upon proof that he was acting as an officer or agent of such foreign Government in such manner as to be protected by its authority. This bill is to prevent kidnapping into the country.

Section 1 provides that whenever any person has been seized in a foreign country and brought into this country, the writ of habeas corpus may be granted when the restoration of the person is claimed by the foreign country. Section 2 provides that such a demand of a foreign Government may be proved by a certificate of the Secretary of State under seal of the Department; and upon application for the writ of habeas corpus and in proceedings thereunder, copies of any depositions taken in the State province or country where the seizure was made, shall be laid before the Government by the diplomatic representative of such State or country, and duly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be admitted as evidence. Section 3 provides that if the person brought into the country was seized in violation of the laws of the country where the seizure was made, such prisoner shall be returned at the expense and under the safeguard of the United States to the place of capture, and be delivered to an agent of the Government demanding the return of such prisoner; or if no such agent shall be found, he shall be set at liberty. Section 4 provides that any person unlawfully seizing any person in such foreign country, or aiding or detaining such person if brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, upon conviction, may be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Offenses to be tried either in the district where the person was seized, or in any district where such person shall have been unlawfully detained. Section 5 provides that writs of habeas corpus under this act, or under the act of which this is an addition, may be issued by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any Circuit Judge within his circuit, or any District Judge within his district, subject to the same right of appeal provided for in the original act. The bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, April 7, 1870, Mr. Jenckes, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill, which was passed, entitled "An act Relative to Proceedings in Admiralty." It provides that United States Commissioners and Registers in Bankruptcy are authorized to issue preliminary proceedings in admiralty cases. In the House of Representatives, April 6, 1870, Mr. Poland reported back, with substitute, a bill (House resolution No. 510) respecting the taking of evidence upon bounty and pension claims. The substitute provides that whenever an original paper pertaining to the case as evidence shall have been filed in any one of the departments, a properly certified copy of such paper shall be received as evidence when presented in any other department where such original paper would have been received. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed. In the House of Representatives, April 5, 1870, Mr. Poland, from the Select Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a substitute for a bill (House resolution No. 719) "to extend the time in which certain offenses may be prosecuted," introduced by Mr. Ferriss, which was passed.

Section 1 provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, or other offense hereafter committed in the application for or prosecution of any claim for any pension or bounty money or lands, unless a prosecution shall be instituted within four years after the offense. Section 2 provides that prosecutions for these offenses shall not be barred or affected by any prior statute of limitations, nor shall the act effect the prosecution of any offense committed prior to its passage.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GERMANY.

Postmaster-General Creswell has concluded a new postal convention with the North German Union, which was signed today with the approval of the President, by which important reductions are made in the rates of letter postage between the United States and North Germany, and including the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1870. This convention reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters exchanged in closed mails, via England, from fifteen to ten cents, and for prepaid letters exchanged by direct steamer, to and from Bremen and Hamburg respectively, from ten to seven cents. But unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be charged with double postage for collection at the place of destination. No change is made in the existing rates of postage on newspapers, other printed matter and samples of merchandise; but the postage on such articles must be fully prepaid, or they cannot be forwarded in the mails from either country to the other. The letter correspondence between the United States and the Scandinavian Kingdom, or other countries of Northern Europe, forwarded via the North German Union mails, will receive, on and after the 1st of July, 1870, the benefit of the reductions made in the rates of letter postage to and from the North German Union.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Capt. John E. Blaine, of Pennsylvania, a brother of Speaker Blaine, has been appointed [illegible] Agent of the Treasury Department.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means today agreed to [illegible] the following additional section to the Tariff bill:

That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States to another point or port within the United States.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill granting the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the City of Cleveland, for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed by said city.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. [illegible]—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line in New-Mexico.

By Mr. McDonald—For relief of Edward Fitzgerald and Roman Catholic Bishop of Little Rock, Ark.

By Mr. Spencer—Relative to a place of holding the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.

By Mr. Kellogg—To secure a uniform and more perfect system of levees for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi Valley from overflow. It provides for grants of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed, to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said Company for the construction of levees.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILWAY.

The bill extending the time for completion of the first section, of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

INDIANS AND THE NEW AMENDMENT.

The calendar of concurrent resolutions being proceeded with, the resolution directing an inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Indians was adopted; all others were severally laid aside.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, came up in order, the question being an amendment of Mr. Wilson fixing the price of the additional lands now granted to the Company at $2 50 per acre, and restricting their sale to actual settlers.

Mr. Howell addressed the Senate upon the tendency of the present policy of railroad land grants to create monopolies, and the necessity for such a modification of it as will insure to settlers some of the benefits which may otherwise be retained exclusively by the railroads. He denied the right of corporations to hold these lands in the nature of an investment of their own for their pecuniary profit.

Mr. Stewart said the effect of an arbitrary uniform price, irrespective of the location of land, was to limit town and depot sides to the same figure with land twenty-five miles from the line of the road. Speculators would thus be enabled, by representing themselves as settlers, to locate in advance upon these sites, which would be an unfair advantage. He said the railroads had been the subject of misrepresentation in this particular, and that an attempt had been made to create a false public sentiment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Pomeroy and Nye, and at 2½ o'clock the bill was passed over.

THE INCOME TAX—MEANING OF THE LAW.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the law in relation to the income tax was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Financial Committee, said the Committee had amended the bill by omitting the provision relative to the income tax, in order to avoid the delay of a long discussion at this time, when the bill was needed by the authorities to settle disputes as to the law. They had simply continued for the present year the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations, deferring the expression of any opinion on the income tax until the Revenue bill came up.

Mr. Scott said the existing law professed to except incomes to the extent of one thousand dollars, but that it did not, in fact, because it gave authority to bank officers to retain five per cent. on dividends or interest. The supposition had been that this was paid by the corporation, but the fact was the stockholders paid it. Persons having less than one thousand dollars income were, therefore, improperly subjected to the tax. He offered the amendment to obviate the injustice of which he complained.

Mr. Sherman objected to the amendment as impracticable and likely to create confusion in the execution of the present laws. Rejected. Yeas 18, nays 28.

Mr. Sumner said, as the income tax had been referred to, he would say it ought not to be re-established. It was a war, not a peace tax, and having died a natural death, he hoped the Chairman of the Finance Committee would not attempt to re-establish it. He would have that gentleman also bear in mind that the taxes of the country must be reduced. He thought the cry of "Down with the taxes" would have a good beginning in the abrogation of this tax, which was unequitable in its operations.

Mr. Conkling said that when the proposition was made to re-establish the income tax, he would offer a few observations upon a tax which, in the language of a British statesman, "was well calculated to produce a nation of liars." It was a tax equitable in theory, but demoralizing in practice. He hoped the present bill would be a finality as to the income tax.

Mr. Sherman said he would give notice to the honorable Senator (Mr. Conkling) that when the question came up he would be prepared to show at length that the income tax was the most just and fair of any on the whole list of taxes, and practically it was the only tax that made a distinction between John Jacob Astor and the poorest citizen. He hoped no Senator would make up his mind against it, as there were controlling reasons for its retention.

After further debate, the bill was amended and passed in the following language:

That sections 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue for the support of the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt," &c., as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and the act of March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES AGAIN.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, was then proceeded with, and discussed by Messrs. Harlan and Howard, the latter asserting that the cry against subsidising railroads came not from honest settlers, but from land speculators.

Mr. Harlan delivered a lengthy argument in support of the views of his colleague (Mr. Howell) upon the necessity of a modification of the policy of railroad land grants, so as to secure the rights of actual settlers.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow (Friday) move to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

THE FRANKING BILL.

Mr. Ramsey said he would insist upon the next special order, which was the Franking Privilege bill.

The Senate, shortly after 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica. Mr. Brooks, of New-York, objected.

COUPON BOOKS.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the opinion that some form of book, substantially similar to that proposed by him, would promote the interests of the public service, and authorizing him to take such action as he may think right and proper to carry into effect his order prescribing such form of book, and to inform parties of their right to procure the same in such size as may be adapted to the extent of their business, and from any source they may think fit. Adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Munger offered a resolution directing investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of the Marine Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Clark, of Texas, introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of Galveston Harbor, Texas. Referred. He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to entitle the State of Texas to the benefits of the Agricultural College land grants. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported back the following bills:

To extend the time in which certain offenses may be prosecuted. Passed. [It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, &c., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty to be instituted within four years.]

Relating to witnesses for respondents in extradition cases. Passed.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of the books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of the Customs. After discussion and amendment the bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Ferriss, from the same Committee, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the exercise of the admiralty jurisdiction in United States Courts.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES AND DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $103,975 to supply deficiencies for salaries for United States Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. He explained that the deficiency arose from appropriating specific salaries and no more, while from year to year there are changes in foreign Ministers, the new Minister being entitled to his pay for a month before he leaves the United States and the outgoing Minister being entitled to his pay until his return to the United States. During last year quite a number of those changes had taken place, causing half the deficiency, and the other half had come over in the same way from year to year.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, said he understood the explanation to be that the expense of these changes for political purposes last year was $100,000.

Mr. Dawes corrected that impression respecting what he had said, that half of it was caused by the changes of Ministers last year.

The bill was passed.

THE TARIFF—CIGARS CONTINUED.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes $3 50 per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong to increase it to fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Schenck stated that, after consultation this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, he had been instructed to move to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and to leave the law as it is at present. The clause as reported in the bill was not reported in hostility to the cigar interest of the country, but because the Committee was satisfied that the cigar interest would be advanced by some further lowering of the duty on foreign cigars. Still, as the cigar interest, or members representing it, seemed to be of an opposite opinion, he would move to strike out the paragraph, thus renewing a motion made yesterday *pro forma* by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Myers,) and which he believed was, on the whole, the best motion that could be made.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion, and Mr. Myers renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as it is under the existing law.

Cotton Manufactures.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures, so as to make it read:

"On all manufactures of cotton, and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored."

Mr. Brooks argued that under the high tariff American cotton manufactures, which formerly could be found in all parts of the world, could not now be exported, the exportation having fallen off from eleven millions to three millions.

A general free-trade and protection debate followed. The Speaker finally ruled that the debate was not in order and that discussion must be confined to the pending amendment.

Mr. Winans offered as a substitute for the clause the one on the same subject contained in the act of March 2, 1861, and charged that the effect of the increase of tariff was to discourage importation, decrease the revenues, and thereby tend to repudiation, by rendering the people unable to pay the debt, by burdening them with taxes which do not go to pay the debt or to sustain the Government.

Mr. Schenck denied that it was proposed to increase the tariff; the bill decreased it.

The amendment by Mr. Brooks, of New-York, was rejected.

Mr. Marshall moved to substitute thirty per cent. ad valorem for the taxes provided in the paragraph, and advocated the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. Marshall was rejected.

Mr. Allison moved to amend by striking out the words "and in addition thereto ten per cent. ad valorem," and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means as simplifying very much the existing complicated provisions as to manufactured cotton goods.

Mr. Butler, in replying to Mr. Schenck, said it was due to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress he had in the heat of debate stated substantially that he intended to investigate at some time the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time he had had many stories broached to him, which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them and had found them in every instance to be of that class of slanders which every public man suffered in the same place where he had made the assertion. He felt it due to that gentleman, (Mr. Schenck,) as well as himself, to make, as far as he could, reparation.

Mr. Schenck said that he accepted the reparation in the same spirit in which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he challenged investigation long ago, as to what the result of any investigation into anything impeaching his integrity would be, and he was glad that in the same place, and by the same gentleman by whom the intimation against him had been thrown out, there was now such retraction made as would go to the world.

The amendment offered by Mr. Winans was rejected.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

Cotton Spool Thread.

The next paragraph was as to cotton spool thread.

Mr. Schenck moved to amend the paragraph by changing twelve cents to six cents, and two hundred yards to one hundred yards, so as to read:

"On spool thread of cotton six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than one hundred yards of thread, and for every additional one hundred yards or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards on each spool, six cents per dozen spools, and thirty per cent. ad valorem in addition to the above rates."

The paragraph and amendment were discussed by Messrs. Cox, Cleveland and Hooper.

Mr. Allison moved to make it five cents per dozen spools, and said that the present rates were from sixty-five to seventy-two per cent. on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from fifty to sixty per cent., which he thought quite high enough.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, moved to reduce the rate to four cents per dozen spools, and said that there were two and a half million seamstresses in the country, who needed spool-cotton at the lowest possible price, while there were not, perhaps, ten thousand laborers producing it in this country, and yet the two and a half million of the women were to be taxed for the benefit of these ten thousand laborers.

Mr. Dawes replied that they did not pay a penny per hundred spools more for the thread made in Massachusetts or Philadelphia, and he would not put the female operatives of this country on the level of those on the other side of the water as to wages.

After further discussion Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and, without disposing of the other amendments, the Committee rose, and the House, at 5¼, adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Meeting of the Union League Club—Addresses of Horace Greeley, Senator Wilson and Others.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Union League Club for the purpose of expressing, by resolutions and speeches, the joy felt by the members of the Club at the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Schultz, President of the Club, opened the proceedings by announcing the object of the meeting, and resolutions expressing it fully were adopted.

Resolved, That we congratulate our country and the friends of the human race everywhere that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing the principle that the right of our citizens to vote shall in no case be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has been incorporated into the organic law of our Republic by a solemn act of the nation.

Resolved, That this great measure, recognizing the brotherhood and equality of all the branches of the human family, was necessary to bring our practice as a free Republic into conformity with our profession, and to make the golden maxim with which our Declaration of Independence begins a living truth operative throughout our institutions.

Resolved, That the adoption of this amendment to our Constitution at this time should convince the world that the late abrogation of slavery was something more than a measure of hostility to the States which made war upon the Union, and that it had its root in a sense of justice and a respect for the rights of humanity.

Resolved, That in this act of the nation we rejoice to see the end of a long and bitter controversy, which, having been the source of bitter political hatreds, of scandalous acts of violence, and of one of the most fearful and bloody wars which the world has ever known, is now happily ended and is laid asleep forever.

Hon. Horace Greeley being introduced, said: A profound thinker remarked, a quarter of a century ago, that the American Revolution was still in progress. I think we may now congratulate ourselves that at last it has been ended. We began a century ago active, positive revolution with the conflict in the streets of Boston, currently termed the Boston massacre. We ended it a century later, when the President of the United States proclaimed this Fifteenth Amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land. It is very seldom that a great contest like this is so completely fought out to its end. Men are apt to grow cold and weary in the struggle, and to end with a compromise which leaves the original evils but half overthrown, the good originally contemplated but half secured. In this case I think I may confidently say that our victory is complete. After speaking of the significance of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Greeley continued: But, friends, I did not intend to make even these few remarks. What I meant to say was this—that questions still arise, that questions now exist, which will demand of us the same firmness, the same courage, the same faith in principle which have so far honorably distinguished the career of this party. It is not a party based on compromise, but on eternal truth, and that truth will need application in the future, as in the past. Let the Republican Party be blotted out, and your national debt would never be paid, never; and your emancipated four millions would speedily be converted by gradual process back into practical, virtual bondage. It is this party which stands between the repudiation of the national debt and the public creditors and public faith on the one hand and between the rights of four millions of freemen and their virtual subjugation and remanding into bondage on the other. It has to stand a struggle for both these things would be subverted, not by open process and palpable outright declared repudiation, but by the simple process of repealing tax after tax until there should be not a dollar left in the Treasury wherewith to pay the National debt. That process would go on from this hour if the Democratic Party had the ascendancy in this country. So, with regard to that, the spirit is still willing but the flesh is a little weak. [Cheers.] So long as we stand between the negroes and slavery their rights are secure. The moment we should fall back, they would be treated as they have been; would be subjected to just such Democratic principles and Democratic methods and manners as we have seen exemplified in the past. Let us resolve that this party shall maintain its faith in principle, shall dare to be right in advance of what seems to be the temporary overruling majorities and necessities, shall dare to confirm the great truths which have been so honorably blended with its history and with the recent history of our country, and shall go on in faith and works, doing what can be done to make this practically a land of equal rights and equal laws for all men—yes, even if they be called Chinese—and in the undoubting faith that firmness in principle, and fidelity to truth will be recognized and rewarded by a just God, and an ultimately grateful and upright people. [Loud applause.]

Senator Wilson being next called upon, said: As one of a Committee of Congress to attend to-morrow the funeral of that illustrious citizen whose mortal remains are to lie in the State of New-York, I hardly feel that it is proper that I should take a part in this matter to-night. And yet I feel deeply and profoundly grateful to God and to the American people, for the privilege we all have to rejoice, even in public sorrows and private afflictions, over this great triumph of liberty, justice and humanity in our country. [Applause.] I want to say a single word to you now in regard to the future. I want to cultivate a spirit of Justice and humanity and liberality in this country, just as far and as fast as we can go in that direction. But, gentlemen, forty years ago neither the foremost abolitionists of the country who lifted the humble banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation, nor the editors of the public journals, nor any one, in fact, had more than a glimpse of the degradation and demoralization brought upon this nation by human slavery. It was only when the war came, in the light of battle-fields, that we began to see and realize the transcendent wickedness and corruption of the Slavery system in this country. [Applause.] And although we have righted it as far as law and the Constitution are concerned, we have got a great Christian work yet to do, the work of a coming generation, a work sanctioned by patriotism and humanity and the religion of Jesus Christ. And that is to practically protect these poor and humble men, and aid in their education and development. Slavery trained a class of imbruted and violent men—slave-traders, slave-drivers, Legrees—and for some time to come that class of men, in portions of the Southern country, will lash and mob and kill the blacks, in spite of the Constitution and laws, in spite of State and Federal Governments. It is only by doing all we can through governments and by means of moral and religious instruction, that we are going to make the lives and liberties of these people as safe there as our lives are here in the free North. The Government must be kept for long years hence in the hands of men who believe in freedom and equal rights, and one hostile to caste and privilege of every kind and degree. By so doing we shall work out and complete this great revolution, and make our great North American Republic a land that truly recognizes the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind. [Applause.]

Aaron M. Powell followed with an appropriate speech, in which he fervently demanded protection for all American citizens of whatever color or nationality.

The President remarked that the courtesies of the occasion prevented him from singling out any of the dozen or fifteen distinguished gentlemen he saw before him; but if any of them felt moved to speak they would be gladly heard. Dr. Geo. B. Loring and Mr. Luther R. Marsh were called for, and the latter made an eloquent address, recalling especially the memory of the founders of the Anti-Slavery movement, "the men of the dawn light, the heroes of the beginning of the strife."

LETTER FROM WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

J. Langdon Ward, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I very deeply regret that in consequence of the state of my health, especially of my lungs, I am obliged to withdraw my promise to speak at the meeting to be held this week by the Union League Club of New-York, in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

This cheering event in the consummation of that great moral struggle which, based upon absolute justice and supported in an uncompromising spirit, for so many years preceded the late rebellious outbreak of the South for an independent slave-holding empire; and without which there could have been no renovation of public sentiment adequate to prevent the overthrow of our Republic. That struggle was virtually ended when the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter; and it no longer became a matter of warning and reproof, but resolved itself into a question of patriotic duty and the preservation of the Union.

Since then our national necessities have forced us, however reluctantly or distrustfully, to the adoption of one measure after another in the suppression of the rebellion and the reconstruction of the Union, till at last we all stand upon the high plane of universal liberty and equality before the law, so far as complexional distinctions are concerned.

To this extent, at least, we may now read our Declaration of Independence with pride and exultation, challenge the scrutiny of the world in regard to our laws and institutions, claim superiority of condition over every other kingdom or country, confidently rely upon our future as pregnant with manifold blessings, and join in strains of thanksgiving and tokens of jubilation for all the achievements that have been so marvelously wrought.

It is scarcely possible to portray the difference which ten years have effected in our views, aspirations, hopes, chances, prospects and possibilities as a nation. In 1860 the slave power dominated the land in the pride of its strength; it counted its bondmen by millions; its hunting-ground was as broad as our national domain; it firmly held Church and State in its iron grasp; it almost seemed successfully to "exalt itself above all that is called God." In 1870 the Genius of Universal Emancipation sits enthroned in its stead; not a bondman remains to be delivered, not a yoke to be broken; the chattel is a man, and the man a recognized American citizen with the ballot in his hand; the Constitution of the United States has been changed from a "covenant with death" to an anti-slavery instrument; and by the Fifteenth Amendment every State is compelled to regard manhood, and not the color of the skin, as the test of fitness for the elective franchise. The result of all this cannot fail to be unexampled peace and prosperity; for these abound where justice is impartially administered and liberty is the inheritance of all.

Though identified with no political association, I deem it simple justice in this connection to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done exclusively by the Republican Party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it; and that President Grant is deserving of high praise for the support he has given to the claims of a long-oppressed but now redeemed people. Yours, jubilantly,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, April 5, 1870.

The following resolutions, regarding the late Gen. Thomas were offered by Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, who supported them in an effective address:

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club of the City of New-York have heard with the profoundest sorrow of the death of their highly esteemed and valued honorary member, Gen. George H. Thomas, suddenly removed in the midst of his usefulness and in the highest vigor of his faculties.

Resolved, That in him the country has lost one of its ablest military chiefs and one of its most useful and virtuous citizens, wise in council and resolute in action, sagacious to plan and energetic to execute—one who has rendered eminent services to his country, both in his vocation as a soldier, and in fulfilling those trusts rendered necessary by the late troubles, in which the duties of the civil commander were blended with those of the civil ruler, and who in every situation proved himself equal to its highest responsibilities, inspiring respect and affection by his wisdom, his justice, his humanity, his care for the interests of those who were subordinate to him, and his love of peace.

Resolved, That we desire to hold up to universal admiration and imitation the rare example, unfortunately, in these times far too rare, of one who, with all these splendid qualities of mind and character, never allowed himself to listen to the promptings of a selfish ambition, but seemed to have chiefly merged the desire of personal distinction in that of discerning and doing his duty in whatever situation he might be placed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Art be instructed to obtain a portrait of our lamented friend for the Club, to be placed with the other portraits on its walls.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the late Gen. Thomas.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Hugh Gardener, Vice-President, in the chair. Resolutions were presented in favor of ratifying the San Domingo treaty. A long discussion ensued, in which E. Delafield Smith spoke in favor of the resolutions, and Rufus F. Andrews opposed; the result being that they were adopted by a vote of 41 to 28, and the meeting adjourned.

The following are among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia, on Saturday of this week: President Grant and Secretaries Belknap and Cox; Gens. Sherman, Pope, McDowell, Schofield, Hazen, Cuyler, Comstock, Gordon, Pitcher, Negley, Rosecrans and Giles A. Smith, Commodore [illegible], Hon. [illegible], A. Cobb, C. Delano and the Governors of New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Florida.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MEN AND ACRES" AT WALLACK'S.

In spite of some improbabilities in the plot and some flagging of interest toward the close, "Men and Acres" is one of the best comedies of the day, and decidedly the ablest we have seen from Mr. Tom Taylor. There is nothing very original about the story, and the characters are chiefly old friends in new dresses; but the incidents, with few exceptions, are probable and amusing, the talk is lively, the situations are cleverly conceived and artistically wrought up, and above all there is that air of the immediate present about the piece which is the true salt of the drama, preventing it from becoming stilted or old-fashioned, or falling to decay. The title, "Men and Acres," readily indicates what is behind it. The "Men" are modern, and the "Acres" antique. The Men are the types of the rising democracy, the Acres those of the sinking aristocracy. As usual, and remembering that audiences are mixed, the types are managed with judicious caution. For although the key-note or under-current of the play is sympathy with democracy, we are given in the Buster family very coarse, ignorant and presumptuous people by way of illustrating the beggar on horseback principle. And although there are two or three indolent and haughty aristocrats to show how useless and obnoxious such an order may become, there are individuals also of the highest class, whose sweetness and generosity tells the other way. It is obvious that these comedies of every day English life as brought out at Wallack's, have an interest for their auditors that cannot be surpassed in London itself. The seethe and stir of the English society of the immediate present appears as attractive a study to the man of Broadway as it can be to him of Pall Mall. Nor does it take long to find the cause. English society affords today the main grounds of conflict for the two great systems of aristocracy and democracy, for it is there alone the two systems are of nearly the same strength. Ten years ago the aristocratic principle was still by far the stronger. But the success of the Government in our civil war has imparted to democracy in England a new and prodigious power. Under fresh conditions the spectacle of the encounter between these giants becomes in our eyes supremely attractive. For we are not only the children of English liberty, but we are in a measure its parents. The English dramatist who can accurately paint the social aspects of the struggle, does a work then which is as keenly appreciated here as in his own country. Mr. Robertson did this in "Progress," and in a different way in "Caste"—and Mr. Tom Taylor has happily emulated him in "Men and Acres."

There is a good deal that is conventional in this latter comedy, and a good deal, as a natural corollary, that is not quite original. The ear is frequently saluted with things that strike the chords of memory through novel adaptation of an ancient theme. Mr. Tom Taylor is by no means to comedy what Offenbach is to opera, but yet, just as the latter freshens up our recollections of Meyerbeer and Rossini, so does the former remind us of Bulwer Lytton, or Knowles, or other masters of stage effect in the days that were. The similitude in both cases extends to whole cloth passages, although with the playwright these are always of the shortest kind. As a trifling exemplification, one of the people in "Men and Acres" repeats to his interlocutor the reproach of *Glavis* to *Beauseant* in the "Lady of Lyons." "You are as melancholy as a mute at a funeral," and one quite expects to hear the rest of the sentence, "or an Englishman at a party of pleasure." No good would accrue from rehearsing the plot of "Men and Acres," for a parallel reason. It has all been heard before. There is a haughty family living in a noble old abbey. The name was *Mompesson* lately, and now it is *Vavasour*. There is a rough, sturdy, self-made man of the people, of the kind always played *con amore* by Mr. James W. Wallack, who was an engineer a few weeks ago, and is now a Liverpool merchant. There are persons who go about degrading the democratic idea by their vulgarity and snobbery, and persons who go about degrading the aristocratic idea by their pretension and arrogance. The distinction between the two Mr. Taylor discriminates with nicety. People born and bred gentlefolks are seldom snobs, although some of our own native journalists and others would fain have it so. The snob is he who pretends to be something he is not; not he who pretends to be just what he is. The "swells" of the Horse Guards and Rotten-row are not, as a rule, snobs, although they may often be something worse; and folk like the *Busters* are snobs, although similar folk may also frequently be something better. In "Men and Acres" the mixture is admit and affords means for telling comparisons. The majestic and somber feudalism of the first scene, and the dazzling meretriciousness of the last are contrasted with artful design; and the same feeling for suggestive antithesis is carried even further and better in the handling of the living personages. Yet this is not done, at least as a rule, at the cost of common sense or propriety; for Mr. Taylor has experience enough, as well as taste and culture enough, to know that the surest effects with an audience are the most natural ones, and that the abiding reward is to him always who strives to hold the mirror up to nature.

It is not often that a character is better suited to an artist than is *Lillian Vavasour* to Miss Henriques. The romping gaiety, the unaffected sweetness, the quick transitions from fun to pathos, the occasional spoiled-child air indicated by the text and situations are depicted by the lady with a heartiness and ease that show sympathetic appreciation of these especial phases; and there is a womanliness, a depth of passion in the love-making scenes that excel anything of the kind we have seen before from Miss Henriques, and show that she has powers in reserve with which the public are not altogether familiar. When a performance is so good, as a whole, as to win general and enthusiastic approval, it seems ungracious to point out flaws; and yet we will risk misconstruction, by saying that Miss Henriques betrays, at times, certain trifling faults of manner the removal of which would be salutary. She is apt, for instance, to throw too much irritation into her expressions of impatience—for impatience does not necessarily include anger—her face, when in repose, falls now and then into an air of pre-occupation not always called for by the scene, and to noble sentiments which, in trying situations, are wrung from the depths of a heroic and loving woman's heart, Miss Henriques occasionally imparts a tinge of reproach which seems foreign to the exigency. These are but tiny blemishes, and moreover they may be sometimes due to refinements of conception about which there may legitimately be two opinions; we, however, take note of them out of that natural desire to see perfect what to our eyes already comes so near being so. Mr. Wallack acts the merchant *Samuel Brown* delightfully. There is something about this actor in parts of such a stamp as wholesome and inspiriting as the wind that blows over the heather. It seems certain that a man must be in truth single minded and sweet in nature who can picture these attributes so faithfully. Dissimulation has its limits, and a mind capable of duplicity and craft could hardly enter with such hearty sympathy, such a total absence of reserve, into qualities so exactly opposite. Mr. Wallack is very manly, and Miss Henriques is very womanly. The love-scenes between them are consequently the most charming things imaginable, and in one or two instances quite take the audience by storm. Mr. Stoddart is a great favorite, and is prodigiously funny in almost everything, and his *Mr. Buster* is no exception to this hilarious rule. But—the word troubles us more than it will him—if he would only study to vary his style a little more and to color his sketches a little less highly, it would be a genuine advantage. Mr. Stoddart is intrinsically too good an artist to allow himself to degenerate, and we are sure that he does not seriously mean to do so. He helps amazingly to give mirth and frolic to the scene, and this strange offspring of *Mompesson-and-Sewerage*, this amalgam of piety and the spirit-of-modern speculation, will become as it mellows one of his most enjoyable performances. Miss Newton is capital as Lady [illegible]—far better than in anything we have seen her act this season. She has repose, finesse, sufficient elegance, and looks the part to perfection. Mr. Rockwell is gentlemanly in *Vavasour*, and Mr. Ringgold as *Dorn* gives us another unchanged copy of a photograph with which we are already well acquainted. On the other hand, Mr. Williamson as *Bloomfield*, supplies a genre portrait of remarkable and unique cleverness, and one that will add decidedly to his reputation as an actor of character parts. Mrs. Phillips is quite successful in *Fanny*, filling out her sketchy outlines better than most ladies would, and Mrs. Sefton, as her mamma, adds to her gallery of vulgar Englishwomen perhaps the best specimen that it contains. We have left ourselves scant room to do justice to the admirable scenery of the play. The set of the second act is really beautiful, and does infinite credit to Mr. Isherwood's brush. It is without doubt one of the finest scenes yet placed upon even Mr. Wallack's stage. "Men and Acres" is, in brief, a charming play, very smartly and earnestly acted, and very well mounted. It ought to fill the house until the close of the season.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The second farewell concert of Miss Patti, at Steinway Hall, occurs to-night. A fresh programme is to be interpreted. In our reference to that rendered Wednesday, by the way, the types led us into alluding to the "artistic and dexterous," instead of the "certain and dexterous" fingering of the violinist Sarasate, and to the "timeable," in lieu of the "tuneable," voice of Mr. Squires....The performance of "La Juive," by which Herr Weinlich is to benefit, occurs to-night, at the Stadt Theater, and not at the Academy of Music....It is now definitely arranged that Mr. Fechter's approaching series of twenty-four performances are to be given at the French Theater....Attention is directed to the fact that Mr. Edwin Booth acts at his theater at the matinée as well as in the evening of Saturday. By day he embodies *Claude Melnotte*, and by night *Macbeth*.

READINGS AND LECTURES.

Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff read at West Point on Saturday last in the lecture course of the officers and cadets. We are happy to infer from this that he has recovered from his indisposition and may be expected to resume his customary readings....We are informed that Miss Lillian Edgarton will give a second lecture in this City very soon, which will follow up and illustrate the sensible ground taken by her in her first....Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and others are to speak at Apollo Hall on Saturday evening, the occasion of the celebration by the Anti-Slavery Society of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment....Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Lucretia Mott and others will speak on "Christianity and Reform" at the same hall on Sunday evening....The pupils of Prof. J. E. Frobisher, the elocutionist, among whom are some young ladies distinguished for their beauty and talent, have tendered him a complimentary testimonial, which will take place at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Brentano has received by the last mails the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News* and *Times*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review* and other papers. The *Graphic* continues its series of sketches called "Graphic America." They ought rather to be entitled "Caricatures of America." The sketch of the New-York Police, in the present number is ridiculously unlike anything to be seen here. This series might have been a source of great success to the paper. The managers must take care that it does not turn out instead to be a source of great injury.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The University Boat Race; The Conscription Law in Spain; The Attack on Gen. Prim—Riots and Bloodshed; More Peaceful Aspect of the Labor Strike in France; Excitement in Mexico; The Revolution in Venezuela; The Red River Troubles; English Affairs.

General Topics.

A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography; The President's Reasons for Desiring the Ratification of the San Domingo Treaty; The Case of Fitz-John Porter; Services in Honor of Gen. Thomas in Washington; Particulars of Gen. Thomas' Death; American Claims to Estates in England; The Coming Base Ball Season—Grand National Tournament; Coal Trade of Pennsylvania; The Indian Murders.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; The Election in Connecticut—Latest Returns; Our Albany Letter; The Bible in the Public Schools; Anna Dickinson on the Woman Suffrage Question; Serious Charges made by Fernando Wood against the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Local News.

Return of the Pontifical Zouaves; Preparations for the Execution of the Murderer Reynolds; A Youthful "Fire Bug;" The Recent Storm on the Hudson; German Methodist Episcopal Conference; How Country People are Swindled.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Heavy Growths of Corn—Deep Plowing Again—Horse Breeding—Manures; The Horse Market; Advantages of Breeding from Horses of Pure Blood; Will Poultry Pay; Labor in California.

Editorial Comments.

Municipal Reform; Is Anything to be Done for American Shipping; Labors of Legislative Committees; Down with the Taxes; The Federal Judiciary; The Business Outlook; Our Purchase of San Domingo; Moral of the Connecticut Election; Women as Physicians; The Rejuvenated South.

The Markets.

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MARRIED.

PADDOCK—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Mr. John D. Paddock to Miss Lizzie K., daughter of Jos. H. Adams, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

PARSONS—McCLELLAN.—In Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, at the residence of Mr. R. M. Hazard, by Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., John C. Parsons, of Hartford, Conn., and Mary, daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia.

STURGIS—HAZARD.—On Wednesday, April 6, at Newport, R. I., F. R. Sturgis, M.D., of New-York, to Martha De Wolf, daughter of the late Capt. S. F. Hazard, U. S. N.

Boston papers please copy.

TREADWELL—LEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 5, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., John H. Treadwell to Helen Irene Nicoll, daughter of the late Leonard Lee.

DIED.

CRONK.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 7, 1870, Rev. De Witt C. Cronk, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Baptist Church in said place, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to White Plains, N. Y., for interment.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 6, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., William F. Day, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt and Liberty sts. at 1 o'clock.

DUSENBERRY.—On Wednesday, April 6, James Dusenberry, aged 67 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 121 Wooster-st., on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, and at the First Methodist Church in White Plains at 12 o'clock.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, Lucy A., wife of the late Austin S. Fordham, and daughter of the late Elisha J. Bowen, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 86 Dean-st., on Friday, April 8, at 2½ P. M.

PREUD'HOMME.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, April 5, Permelia S. Preud'homme, wife of Eugene T. Preud'homme, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, on Friday, April 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Train leaves 26th-st., Harlem Depot, at 10 A. M.

FOX.—On Wednesday evening, April 6, Catharine, widow of William Fox, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Church, corner Grand and Ridge sts., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LOCKE.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, April 6, of paralysis, Julia A., wife of John D. Locke, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Sunday, at 1½ P. M. A special train will leave Hunter's Point (Flushing and North-side Railroad Depot) at 12½ P. M., returning upon the conclusion of the funeral services.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 7, James De Peyster Ogden, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, 9th, at 1 o'clock.

O'HARA.—On Thursday, April 7, of pneumonia, Mabel, daughter of Charles E. and Kate O'Hara, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, April 9, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 45 West 47th-st.

RECKNAGEL.—In New-York, on Thursday morning, April 7, George Recknagel, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services on Saturday, April 9, at 2 o'clock, at the German Evangelical Church in Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st., in Brooklyn.

SHINER.—At Junction, N. J., on Wednesday, April 6, Isaac Warren Shiner, of Newark, N. J., son of Enoch T. and the late Mary E. Shiner, aged 22 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Funeral services to be held at the Eighth-avenue (formerly Quarry-st.) M. E. Church, Newark, on Saturday, April 9, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, April 7, Josephine Davis, beloved wife of Stephen H. Turnbull, and youngest daughter of Dr. John Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 263 Lexington-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaints.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of those organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., will continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY

THEIR

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,

CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,

MARKED AT AND BELOW COST

IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 512 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

DICKENS' NEW STORY

IN "EVERY SATURDAY."

By special arrangement with the Author, FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.

EVERY SATURDAY,

No. 15, for April 16, now ready, contains another chapter of

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

This great story is already recognized as possessing the peculiar characteristics that stamp all the works of Mr. Dickens. It has thus early enlisted the eager interest of Hundreds of Thousands of intelligent readers in America and Europe.

By special arrangement it appears in EVERY SATURDAY from advance sheets furnished by Mr. Dickens, simultaneously with its publication in England. Those who wish to read "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," in its earliest and only authorized form in America, will find it in EVERY SATURDAY.

This number of EVERY SATURDAY has its usual

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS.

"EVERY SATURDAY for April 9 contains the first and second chapters of Mr. Dickens' new story, 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' making a liberal installment of the work. Judging from this sample, we have a great story before us for the amusement of the next twelvemonth, the tale being one of marvelous suggestions, and affording occasion for grand displays of the author's powers."—*Boston Traveller.*

"The author's power of terrible and fantastic description is illustrated in the opening chapter."—*New-York Tribune.*

"EVERY SATURDAY, No. 15, has a pictorial supplement, drawn by Sol Eytinge, the clever illustrator of the Boston edition of Dickens, entitled 'Mr. Pickwick's Reception,' in which Sam Weller introduces to Mr. Pickwick the leading characters of Mr. Dickens' novels. There must be about two hundred different figures and heads here, all so distinctly individualized that any rational reader of 'Boz,' after profitably investing an odd hour or so in the study of this very spirited and clever production, must recognize nineteen-twentieths of the whole. In truth, it is a remarkably well-conceived and well-executed composition."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" will be continued in EVERY SATURDAY through the year.

TERMS OF EVERY SATURDAY.

Single Weekly Number, 10 cents; Monthly Parts, 50 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5 in advance; $4 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for F., O. & Co.'s Publications.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republicans of this district will meet at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES W. BOOTH, President.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. F. CODDINGTON, JR., }

ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was large, but the bidding not at all spirited. Two lots of property were offered by E. H. Ludlow & Co., but no bids being made in excess of the sum at which they were to be started, they were withdrawn. A four-story basement brown-stone house in Thirty-eighth-street, west of Sixth-avenue, which was advertised to be sold yesterday, it was announced had been disposed of at private sale. It brought $24,500.

A five-story brick building and lot on Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. for $26,000. The lot, which is almost entirely covered by the building, is 22.5½x120.10½, and the premises are now used in the manufacture of plated ware by the Manhattan Plate Company. The price realized for the property was not considered high.

James M. Miller sold a four-story brick-front dwelling-house in Fifty-fourth-street, east of Tenth-avenue, lot 22.6x92.6, for $8,475; a lot adjoining, 27.6x27.4, without a building upon it, brought $3,000. Mr. Miller sold six lots of land at Inwood, Westchester County, two of them on the north-west corner of Central and Gerard avenues, and four on Aroularius-place; they brought $3,600, and the price was deemed very low in view of the improvements being made in that locality.

The above lots were all the sales of the day, and an evident lack of interest was manifested by both bidders and spectators. On Monday next the five houses and sixty-three lots in Morrisania, Westchester County, heretofore advertised, will be sold by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Building and lot No. 237 East 6th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 22.5½x120.10½ $26,000

By James M. Miller.

House and lot s. s. 54th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., house 22.6x35, lot 22.6x92.6 .... $8,475

Lot adjoining above on 54th-st., 27.6x27.4 3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

6 lots at Inwood, 2 on Gerard-av. and 4 on Aroularius-place, near Macomb's Dam, $600 each $3,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, e. s., 26.5½ ft. s. of 28th-st. $85,000
Broadway, e. s., 26.5½ ft. n. of 27th-st. 100,000
Thompson-st., No. 57, 25x100 22,000
Willet-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 12,000
[illegible] 15,500
[illegible] 14,500
[illegible] 3,500
[illegible] 33,000
[illegible] 10,000
[illegible] 20,400
[illegible] 6,700
[illegible]
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 49th-st. 60,000
6th-av., e. s., 80.2½ ft. n. of 19th-st. 7,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of Powers-st. $10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of President-st., 20x95 6,500
Evergreen-place, s. s., 200 ft. w. of New-Jersey-av., 60x100 575
Hall-st., e. s., 260 ft. n. of Gates-av., 25x100 3,100
Ivy-st. and Cypress-av., s. w. corner, 100x50 1,800
[illegible] 2,000
President-st., n. s., 365 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100 5,000
[illegible] 3,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100 2,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 1,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Carlton-av. 10,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x100 4,400
Nowell-st., late 7th-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100 700
[illegible] 4,000
[illegible] 5,500
First-place, s. s., 202.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st. 9,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Morton-st. 36,000
Bay-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Franklin-st. 250
Clinton and Lafayette avs., n. e. corner, 50x20 22,500
Clinton-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Lafayette-av. 22,500
Classon-av., w. s., 231.4 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x100 6,500
Classon av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x100 10,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 57.6 ft. e. of Lawrence-st. 11,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Canton-st. 7,500
Graham-av., e. s., 21 ft. s. of DeKalb-av. 3,400
Greene and Yates avs., n. e. corner, 60x80 2,000
Greene-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Adelphi-st. 20,000
Greene-av., n. s., 146 ft. w. of Cumberland-st. 13,600
Graham-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Boerum-st. 4,500
Liberty-av. and Munroe-st., s. w. corner 2,250
Yates-av. and Hancock-st., n. w. corner
Yates-av. and Hancock-st., n. e. corner } 1,500

Leases Recorded.

Barberet, No. 7, } 5½ years, per year $4,300
Chatham-st., No. 148,
Duane-st., No. 170, 5 years; for first three years $1,600, and last two, per year 1,700
Mercer-st., No. 188, 5 years, per year 5,000
Washington-st., No. 441, 4 years, per year 1,400
31st-st., No. 226 East, 4 years, per year 800
3d-av., No. 221, 5 years, per year 900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Crumpond-road, n. s., adjoining Hannah A. Ritchie's, 50x50 .... $100
First-st., n. s., adjoining Everett Lent's, 50x100 1,300
Park-st., s. s., corner street leading to Crumpond-road 150
Park-st., s. s., adjoining Stephen Brown's, 50x100 125
South-st., s. s., adjoining F. M. Hyatt's, A. R. Strang's property 6,000

Eastchester.

4th-av., w. s., part of lot No. 145, Mt. Vernon $1,000
[illegible] 120

Greenburg.

Lots Nos. 51, 57, 75, 76, map of J. C. Bell's property, 50x120 .... $800

NEW-JERSEY.

Greenville.

Lot No. 112, map of 150 lots, G. G. Vreeland's property, 27x80 .... $280

Hudson City.

Meadow-st., s. s., John R. McPherson's h. and l., 70x140 .... $6,000
Lot No. 14, block No. 4, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100 2,000

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 17x25 .... $4,500

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, map of Glahnville, 25x100 each $800

West Hoboken.

West-st., s. s., lot No. 51, G. E. Seccombe's map, 25x100 .... $5,000

Newark.

Bruen-st., w. s., 32 ft. n. of Hamilton-st., 45x85 .... $2,000
Brunswick and Parkhurst sts., n. w. corner, 10x72.6 9,000
Charlton-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x100 1,150
Brunswick & Parkhurst sts., 23.10x72.6 2,000

Woodside.

Lincoln-av., 125 ft. s. of Stoutenburgh's place, 62.6x164.6 .... $2,400

East Orange.

Steuben-st., n. w. s., 480 ft. s. w. of Sussex-av., 50x150 .... $1,000
Evergreen-place, 306 ft. n. of Central-av., 50x126.2 1,000

Bloomfield.

Road to Newark, 81x97.4 .... $600
Lots Nos. 32 and 33 of McComb's map, 50x150 500
Lots Nos. 15, 26, 27, 28 of McComb's map, 50x150 1,100
Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 of McComb's map, 50x150 1,100
Lot No. 10, 25x127.6 250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 162 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FULTON Iron Works, in Cherry-st., between Corlears and East sts.; twenty lots, with buildings, will be sold or leased separately, now in working order, with a fifty-horse engine and boiler and miscellaneous tools and patterns, accumulation of twenty-six years of a first-class steam-engine shop. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 41 New-st., about 25x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, filled in with brick, on East 71st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., together with mirrors, cornices and chandeliers; the house is in excellent order. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—52D-ST., EXTRA SIZE, CHOICE location; 52d-st., 53d, 54th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 4th sts.; also on 6th and Madison avs., with and without furniture. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 61 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built, with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x250 feet; sheds covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 80 SKILLMAN, NEAR EWEN-st., Williamsburg, a splendid two-story extension and cellar house; new; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays included.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. [illegible] suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready MAY 1. [illegible] 150 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Excellent accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT MOUNT VERNON,

Forty-five minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat, cozy house; ten rooms; French roof; lot 100x100; five minutes' walk from depot; only $6,000 cash, balance easy. Call on or address GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, counselor at law, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 30 acres; fruit, &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M., or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 50 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 31 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, henery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, grapes, and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150x90 feet) and 40 acres of land, large and excellent out-buildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Portchester Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEgant residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTchester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 165 Times Office. Price $40,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse (filled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE ON RIDGE.—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montrose Station; elegant residence; 16 rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; 2¼ acres; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, mansion and 286 acres, the residence of C. S. Wainwright, Esq., situated at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 18 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE, ONE-quarter of a mile from Monsey Station, Rockland County; large house, out-building and orchard; eight acres; lately used as a hotel; $5,000; easy terms. G. B. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 226 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Clinton-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 59 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET OR LEASE.—The house is large with a fine wide piazza commanding a most picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard. Fruit in abundance. The out-buildings, carriage-house, Summer kitchen, farmer's cottage, &c., are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times by steam-boat and railroad. Terms easy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 38th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 22x55; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.—This first-class house, 27½ feet front, is now being put in complete order, and will be rented at a low figure. From its location, it possesses many advantages which render it highly desirable either for business purposes or a boarding-house. For particulars apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 830, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED MANSION at Classon Point, (of unusual capacity,) with all the modern improvements, and more or less acres of lawn, pasture, &c.; finely fruited and shaded; large stable and carriage-house accommodations; near the water and on high ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York; Orange, N. J., Real Estate Agents.

TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—The three-story and basement houses Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., short distance from ferry by horse cars; rent $450. Also, an elegant, furnished country-seat on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., on Erie Railroad. Apply at No. 208 West-st., upstairs.

EIGHTY-FIFTH ST.—TO LET, AT A REduced rent, three-story and basement stone-front high-stoop dwelling, between 3d and 4th avs., within five minutes of Central Park; good cellar, gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; fine yard, flagged and curbed. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop sub-cellar vestibule-door veranda and modern-conveniences house, No. 254 Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 3 P. M. Apply to owner, No. 232 East 17th-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., a fine residence on Richmond-terrace, three minutes' walk of ferry; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be let, furnished, for Summer or year. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 34 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished; large lawn, garden, &c.; delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, eight miles from the City; chickens and use of horse if desired; rent $1,200; also a cottage; rent $300. Apply to JOHN G. WELLS, No. 432 Broome-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling on 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements and in first-class condition. Apply to J. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE TO rent in Harlem, No. 3 Dunscomb-place, 125th-st., three stories, with all the modern improvements, and in good order; rent $800. Apply to CHAS. H. TOOKER, No. 1,969 3d-av.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground, in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 2 1ST-AV. AND FURniture for sale; suitable for a tenement-house.

[illegible] TO LET IN THE COUNTRY. [illegible] mile of Gen. Morell's, [illegible] home of Charles Fitzgerald, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. The mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty rooms; [illegible] the place of about sixty acres; the grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits, greenhouse, cold graperies, about 800 vines of foreign varieties. Will rent to a private family only for eighteen months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL brick mansion, at Roseville, N. J., containing twelve rooms, warmed by steam, with hot and cold water and stationary washtubs in kitchen, large garden, strawberries, grapes and peaches; beautiful view, good neighborhood, three minutes' walk from railroad station, forty minutes from New-York, corner Sussex-av. and 7th-st. Rent, $1,000. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the office of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. H. CLEARMAN, No. 128 Wall-st.

A FOUR-STORY DESIRABLE ELEGANTLY and fully-furnished dwelling to let exceedingly low to proper tenant; 25x60x100; convenient to Broadway, 42d-st. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY-furnished three-story high-stoop brick house, in Brooklyn, E. D., within five minutes' walk of two ferries; rent, $150 per month. Apply to J. G. PURDY, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 10 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF 40TH-ST., second and third brick houses east of Avenue A, 8 rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c.; rent $600. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 214 Pearl-st.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 23d-st., a suite of rooms; also single rooms; will be vacated the 15th inst.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and adjoining the St. James.

TO LET—ONE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, fourteen rooms, on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park; terms $1,800. This is one of the best locations in the city. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 208 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, A NEAT COTtage house, nine rooms, water and furnace, half acre of ground, near station. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE NEAT, SMALL four-story brown-stone house No. 226 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE.—INSURANCE COMPANIES wanting to hire from 1st May a first floor on Montague-st., Brooklyn, may apply to MARCUS H. LAING, No. 42 John-st. Rent, $2,000.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large store No. 8 Chatham-square, through to Catharine-st. Rent, $6,500 per annum. This is one of the oldest and best stands for business in the ward. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The premises No. 160 Hudson-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts. Rent, $3,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building No. 32 Beekman-st., with or without power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st., or to B. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 50 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, besides basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR ENTIRE LOFTS in new building, No. 70 Warren-st.; also two large lofts, 27x75, No. 29 College-place; first floor finished for offices, &c.; fine light; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

CHAMBER AND READE-STS.—Stores to let between West and Washington; first-class business locations for butter, provision, produce or fruit trade. Inquire at 244 Greenwich-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, TWO-STORY ATTIC and store brick house, No. 290 Broome-st.; also, store No. 290 Broome-st. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 482 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 6th-av.

STORE TO RENT—ON 6TH-AV., WITH good basement; rent low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

PLATT-ST.—TO LET, WELL-LIGHTED store, 25x50, four stories and basement; early possession. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THREE LOFTS, No. 466 Broadway, at one-half usual rents; rooms, lofts and floors Nos. 484 and 486 Broadway, at low rent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED BY LADY and son; three or four rooms in private house; rent $200 per annum. Address E. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE FOR THE SUMmer; furnished house with garden, grounds and stable. Address S., Box 6,205 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 118 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 WEST 22D-ST. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

West Twenty-second-street.—The very desirable first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 118 West 22d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.; house 25x50 feet, with party wall on the east side; [illegible] is in splendid order throughout. Over $7,000 has been spent on the inside of the house by the present owner. The property is easy of access, having six lines of cars within a short distance. Possession on delivery of deed. Lot 25.10x98.9. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 690 LEXINGTON-AV. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

Lexington-avenue.—The very desirable four-story basement and subcellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 690 Lexington-av., west side, between 56th and 57th sts.; house 21x55 feet, with party walls; in fair order. Lot 21x98 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of NO. 373 BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:

Broadway.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 373 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x125 feet; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. A. VANDERVEER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the City Sales-room, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, Burnet Hotel at Sheepshead Bay, with one acre on the water; large building, 27 rooms; stables, sheds, small dwelling, bath-houses, &c. Terms easy; immediate possession. FRED & VANDERVEER, No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 12 o'clock M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of said Association, to nominate such persons as then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 6, 1870.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, } WM. H. ASPINWALL, } Committee. WILLIAM T. HORN, }

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 45 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of $10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds 1,500,000
Total $15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO., FISCAL AGENTS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING 10 PER CENT. AND OVER, ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B. City, County and State authorities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a specialty with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.: Eight of £1,000, Nos. [illegible]; One of £500, No. [illegible], 23d November, 1869; Three of £500, Nos. [illegible], 12th July, 1869; One of £200, No. 20,715, 11th August, 1869; Two of £100, Nos. [illegible], 10th September, 1869; Five of £50, Nos. [illegible], 9th December, 1869; Three of £20, Nos. [illegible], 8th December, 1869; Three of £10, Nos. [illegible], 8th October, 1869; One of £5, No. 78,147, 12th May, 1869 (Liverpool.) Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Office of the [illegible]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THIS Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to reduce its capital to $500,000, and to distribute among its stockholders fifty thousand shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and remain open until SATURDAY, the 16th, when they will be again closed. Those who are then registered as stockholders will be entitled, on and after the 18th inst., to received certificates for an equal amount of consolidation stock, and also new certificates in the reduced capital of this Company, amounting to ten (10) per cent. of the original stock. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. New-York, April 6, 1870.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. S. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y. I. H. MEYER, No. 51 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 10 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per share at time of subscription, and on surrender of their common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

First Mortgage and Convertible

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

Interest Payable in Coin at New-York or London.

Principal Payable in Coin in Fifty Years.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These Bonds at present price of gold, yield over 8 per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States 5-20s, which now only pay 6½ per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population is extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products creates a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most prosperous and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis, being to the latter city ninety miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS on its completed sections GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. *The buyer of these Bonds is therefore guaranteed by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by new current earnings, and has not to wait any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into a new and unsettled country.*

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000 FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY. Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st. Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 48 Wall-st. JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, BANKERS. Issue Letters of Credit; draw bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 28 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS. Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

P. HASTINGS, BANKER, Removed to No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, buys and sells commercial paper, gold, Government securities, stocks and bonds of any description; City, State, railroad and miscellaneous loans negotiated; credits for sale on London, Paris, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY. Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 5. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. JAMES H. BARKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 42 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive. D. R. KEEBLER, Jr., Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner Bowery and 6th-st., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. R. BIBLET, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 7 STATE-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ASA KETCHAM, Secretary.

GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN Railroad Company,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

15 Years to Run from January, 1870.

Land Grant from Government of over 1,000,000 acres, upon which, together with Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

Seventy miles of road finished and running, from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee, and is a saving of nearly 100 miles on the great North-western route to Chicago.

Eleven counties along the line of this road donate $50,000 cash, with right of way for construction.

This Company is exempted from taxes upon its lands for fifteen years, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul's must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a limited number in this market, at 90 flat, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

White, Morris & Co.,

BANKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 29 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST, the 1st inst., twelve $1,000 bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent. interest, coupons attached, payable the 1st April and 1st October, and are numbered from 55 to 66 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the Company. E. D. PARDEE, Treasurer of the New-Haven and Northampton Co. NEW-HAVEN, April 6, 1870.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 10 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BUSTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, [Opposite Cooper Institute.]

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1. Interest PAYABLE in July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,186,554 24.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MOLLAN, President. W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARBOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums not exceeding $5,000.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York. $1 TO $5,000 may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1st. SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 369 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre.) WM. B. GILES, Prest. H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents. ISAAC S. BARKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8th-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,614,212 19; surplus, $189,494 77.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 18, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.

They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. F. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 5th and re-open the 16th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed the 20th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and reopen May 4. Election May 3, 1870. T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANers, one of Mayer & Hesson's slitting saws, one of Woodbury's best four-sides molding machines and cutters, one of Wright's patent tongues and grooves; can be seen running at the Rotary in Oak-st., below Franklin, Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th or 23d-st. ferry.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. A. H. REITLINGER & CO., Have removed from No. 31 Spruce-st., to No. 20 SPRUCE-ST. New-York, March 31, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 West 25th-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,

made to order by Pottier & Kimbel. Rosewood (full round corners) 7-octave piano-forte, by Chickering & Sons; real bronzes, superb rosewood marble-top [illegible], with rosewood frames; French plate pier-glass; Royal Wilton carpets, rich lace and satin window curtains, carved oak dining furniture, French decorated china dinner service, cut glass-ware, [illegible] mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

By order of JAMES BLAKELEY, Esq., Executor for the estate of Wood Gibson.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A general assortment of PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors, rich lace curtains; black deer robe, bound and trimmed with cloth; deer's head, &c., superbly mounted on black-walnut; Bohemian and Egyptian vases, decorated china dinner and tea services, decorated china toilet sets and punch-bowls; rich French cut glass-ware, Parian figures, a number of very valuable books, inlaid cabinets, carved rosewood marble-top étagères, &c.; china, crockery, glass, silver-plated ware, &c.; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures.

Also, at 12 o'clock, several carved rosewood 6, 6¾, 7 and 7⅓-octave pianos, by well-known makers—grand, square and upright.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 501 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts., St. Nicholas Hotel block.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF store fixtures, counters, tracks, desks, gas-fixtures, shelving, tables, show-cases, railings, baskets, large fire and burglar-proof safe, by Marvin, one do. by Patrick; carpets, and other fixtures in good order, by order of assignee.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON FRIDAY, April 15 and 22, at 11 o'clock, AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.

GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, CONTRIBUTED BY THE FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY, and comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration. Will be on exhibition on and from Monday, 11th inst. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Friday, April 8,) at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
2,300 boxes Smyrna Figs.
4,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
45 boxes Sicily Cherries.
100 boxes Naples Macaroni.
4,441 frails new crop Arabian Dates.
25 bags Algeria Grapes.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 6, East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,240 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig L. Staples from Messina.

FURNITURE.

F. KRUTINA OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER SUITES, TO THE PUBLIC, AT REDUCED PRICES. MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 8 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 8, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of March, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—GEORGE P. BRADFORD and JOHN E. COWLES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES SLAGER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Fulton-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and 15-100 dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifty and 98-100 dollars from January 28, 1870, and on four hundred and fifty and 98-100 dollars from the 28th day of February, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of March, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 207 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.

HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, } Executors. CHARLES F. LEVERICH, }

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS. WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $800,000 of its First Mortgage and $814,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 115 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, [illegible] of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $15,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York—the first mortgage on the 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12, noon, by the Treasurer A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this desirable security. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Weeden Building, City of Providence, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., for the construction of a Reservoir on Bockanosset Hill, in Cranston. [illegible] is to be a first-class work, of nearly rectangular form, [illegible] eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the top, [illegible] connecting conduits.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms and conditions of contracts and proposals obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, } CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Commissioners.

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer. PROVIDENCE, April [illegible], 1870.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite, Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....April [illegible]|IOWA.....April [illegible]
EUROPA.....April [illegible]|CAMBRIA.....April [illegible]
INDIA.....April [illegible]|ANGLIA.....May [illegible]
And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $[illegible].
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $[illegible]; intermediate, $[illegible].
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $[illegible].
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. [illegible] NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Captain Price.....April 13, at [illegible] P. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....April 20, at [illegible] A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.....April 27, at [illegible] P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard.....May 4, at [illegible] P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth..May 11, at [illegible] P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray..May 18, at [illegible] P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. [illegible] Broadway,) $[illegible] currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
[illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin.....$[illegible] gold. Second Cabin.....$[illegible] gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$[illegible] gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers. First Cabin.....$[illegible] gold. Steerage.....$[illegible] currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. [illegible] North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, April [illegible]
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..SATURDAY, April [illegible]
PEREIRE.....Duchesne..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau..SATURDAY, May 28
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible].
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $[illegible] and $[illegible].
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April [illegible], 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April [illegible], at [illegible] A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April [illegible], 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$[illegible]
To London.....105 | To London.....[illegible]
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....[illegible]
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$[illegible] | Liverpool.....$[illegible]
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. [illegible] North River.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, April 9, at [illegible] A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Steerage, $[illegible], currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $[illegible] currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. [illegible] Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
According to location of Berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible]
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April [illegible], 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until [illegible] P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April [illegible]. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. [illegible] North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, April [illegible].
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

POSTPONEMENT.—OFFICE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—The steamship COLUMBIA, for Havana, will sail on FRIDAY, 8th instant, at 12 M., precisely, and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sail 2d every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deakes, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG,
Capt. Lineburner,
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $[illegible].
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. D. PATTERSON, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the [illegible] of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April [illegible].
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, May [illegible].
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June [illegible].
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for $1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. [illegible] South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. [illegible] Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons.
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
G. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. Jay L. Clark, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 3¾, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, April 1... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1... 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d... 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d... [illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, 5th... 12:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th... 6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th... 12:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th... 6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th... 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 8th... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th... 12:30 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 7 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 [illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as first-class cook in all its branches, meats, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; the other as first-class waitress; is kind and obliging; both understand their business; no objections to the country; have best of references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and done up ladies' muslin in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, [illegible] years of age, a situation as good plain cook in a gentleman's family; has just come from England; has good recommendations. Apply to Mrs. MORRISY, No. [illegible] Eldridge-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; is a good machine operator; can make herself generally useful; best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, one who understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN UNEXceptionable lady's maid to go to Europe; has traveled extensively for years; is a good traveler; not sea-sick. Call or address No. [illegible] East 11th-st., near [illegible]-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation; thoroughly understands fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can go as ladies' maid. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., third bell.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE A situation; is well-experienced in the care of an infant; is willing to take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to go in the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as sick or invalid nurse; willing to take care of children; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 East [illegible]th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West [illegible]th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WAITRESS, A SITuation, in City or country; has the best of reference; ten years in one place; would do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 145 West [illegible]th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress, or waitress and assist with chamber-work; has five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 151 East [illegible]d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., first floor, back room, No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, a baby to nurse at her own house, or in a private family; best of City reference. Apply or address Mrs. SANDERS, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress or chamber-maid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 115 West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West [illegible]th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as cook; no objection to a little washing; good City references. Apply at No. [illegible] West 21st-st., in private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the hair-dressing store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a young woman in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class laundress; has fifteen years' recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation to take charge of a young infant and sew; is competent and obliging. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can give undoubted City reference as to ability and integrity from last employers. Call or address No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; understands her business; either a private family or a first-class boarding-house; with reference. Call at No. 416 East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 417 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook in all its branches; understands soups, game, poultry, pastry, jellies, ices, creams, bon-bons, &c.; dinner parties attended to; also a professed waitress in a private family; both would like to go together to Newport or country; have best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as an excellent chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress and assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country for the Summer; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 East [illegible]th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a cook's situation; is a thorough cook; understands meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, pies, jellies; excellent baker; country or City; has the best testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; or would do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen at No. 542 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and take care of grown children, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND housekeeper by an English woman. Apply at No. 316 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; no objection to washing; has best of reference. Apply at No. 154 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKer would like a few more lady customers at her residence, No. 130 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 418 East [illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 7 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, work by the day. Call at 408 East 17th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman in City or country; a quick, active, steady young man, not afraid to work; he thoroughly understands driving, and the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening in its various branches, and general work on a gentleman's place; can milk; moderate wages. Address P. G., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an active young man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended as competent to fill the above situation; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. G., No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has undoubted reference from each of his late employers. Address H. J., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; can milk and has some knowledge of gardening; good City or country reference. Call or address E. R., Livery Stable, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address L., Box No. 187 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A WORKing-man as watchman, porter, or to work in a store; would work at anything to make a living; knows the City; the care and driving of horses; good City reference. Address A. B., Box [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, wife and one child, as gardener; understands the business; has no objections to the care of cattle; has the best of references. Address JAMES, gardener, Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; will be found a very useful man; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. W., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references. Address for two days C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young German, who speaks good English, as coachman; is a good groom and driver; understands his business well; is sober and obliging; can assist at gardening; best City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and plain gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; can produce three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen in the City. Address J. J. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country; can give two years' good references. Address J. K., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, Protestant, as gardener; or could take charge of a gentleman's place if required; good references given. Address J. FERGUSON, Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address A. G., Box No. 2 Englewood, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man where he can have a home for himself and wife; can groom or drive; wife can embroider. Address J. A., No. 240 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as groom or coachman; will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred. Call or address T. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN a situation as a good gardener, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man without any family, who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouses, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, care of G. W. Wilson, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as porter, or any trustworthy situation; reference first-class. Address for three days JOHN, No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 12, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly competent; can produce the best of City reference. Call on or address C. B., Brewster's Repository, 14th-st. and 5th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH one child, a situation as gardener in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address H., gardener, seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, in the country, by a sober, steady young man, who will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Apply to or address D. WRIGHT, harness-maker, No. 311 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as coachman, and can take care of a small place in the country; understands milking, &c.; can give three years' good City references. Address S. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUation as coachman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good references from late employers. Address or inquire for J. B., No. 204 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; understands all its branches, in fruit flowers and vegetables; can milk; understands stock; middle-age; long experience in this country, and best references. Address M. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; has one child seven years old; City references; leaves on account of his employer selling out. Call or address for two days No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; can do plain gardening; the wife will assist in doing washing and ironing; no family; the best recommendations as to sobriety and honesty. Call on A. C., No. [illegible] East 16th-st., from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A young man; is a good driver and is willing to do general work around a gentleman's place; will be found strictly sober; country preferred; best of reference. Address G., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom and assistant gardener; has a full knowledge of his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. C., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion under a coachman, or to take care of a horse and work round the house; can wait at table, clean silver, &c.; two years' reference; English. Address A. B., No. 120 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can furnish good reference from present employer. Apply to T. S., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address WAITER, No. 9 Jay-st.

WANTED—BY AN ABLE-BODIED MAN, A situation as porter in a store; will make himself generally useful. Address PETER SMITH, Box No. 1386 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant single man; good City references. Address W. T., Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; can help to wait on table if required; five years' best reference from last place; country preferred. Address T. F. W., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can produce good reference. Address T. J. N., Box 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, and City references. Address A. B., 215 West [illegible]th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener and all useful man, by a very industrious, trustworthy and reliable young man; is a good hostler and driver; can milk and work in the garden, on a farm or about a gentleman's place; testimonials of the highest order; wages about $[illegible] per month for a steady place. To be seen at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable Protestant married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is of sober, quiet and industrious habits; first-class City references. Call or address COACHMAN, private stables No. 38 Lexington-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, by a Protestant young man; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his late employers in Europe; town or country. Address A. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Call on or address for two days J. MO., private stable No. [illegible] East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; no one need apply but a Protestant family, and also a first-class family; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, for two days, No. [illegible] West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY temperate young man, age 18; understands the care of horses; has waited on table; writes a good hand; would make himself generally useful; City and country reference. Address JOHN HEALEY, Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man, on a gentleman's place; understands painting and glazing and the care of horses and cows; married; no family; wife understands milk and butter; can come with good references. Address J. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH no family, a situation as gardener or assistant gardener or coachman; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; first-class reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; sober, willing and obliging; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address A. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address WESLEY, No. 10 Irving-place, Club Stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business; good references can be given from his last place. Apply at Classon-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., fourth house from Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WIDOW ABOUT GIVING UP house on account of her health, desires a place for her boy (aged 12) in the country, for one year or longer if mutually satisfied; none but Christian parties need apply. Call on or address SOLDIER'S WIDOW, No. [illegible] West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. [illegible] East 22d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; one who thoroughly understands his business; will work a small garden; has the best of City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman in all its branches; would take charge of a garden; can milk; is fully competent in each; can bring four years' City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married man who thoroughly understands his business; can turn out four in hand or tandem; will be highly recommended. Address F. L. E., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman, by a steady, sober German; has had sixteen years' experience in greenhouses and graperies; best City reference for ten years. Address D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; an experienced City driver; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Address E. C., No. 202 East 12th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; will make himself generally useful; would take care of small garden; can milk; has the best of reference. Address J. L., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE and sober young man as coachman and to do the work on a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man with no incumbrance; best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady young man; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address seed store, No. [illegible] John-st.

CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—SITUAtions wanted immediately for ten first-class carpenters and six brick and stone masons. AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 6 Bowling-green.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, who has a good business education, understands book-keeping thoroughly, wishes to engage with some wholesale house as invoice clerk; would make himself useful in packing, &c.; good country reference. Address T. F. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a store as clerk or porter; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address W. L., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPer by a thorough business man; first-class references. Address (post-paid,) stating salary, Box No. 75 Brookville, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PUPIL BY A PRACTICING member of the Institute of Architects; he should have some knowledge of drawing, mathematics and French. Address A. H., Box No. 3,161 Post-office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; must have City reference. Apply for two days, from 9 to 11, at No. 75 5th-av.

FARMER WANTED.—WANTED, A PROTestant man and wife, Scotch, English or German, without children, or but one or two; the man must be a good, practical, plain gardener and farmer, not over 38 years old. Address for one week F. A. STOW, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., A FIRST-class cook, with good references. Apply at No. 112 West 34th-st., Friday and Saturday, from 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waiter in a private family; he must give first-class City reference for capacity and honesty. Address Box No. 466 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND TO assist in washing; also, a neat and tidy girl as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 69 Union-place, from 9 to 12 M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.,—Fifty girls and women of all nations, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, governesses, chamber-maids, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed.

GARDENER AND FARMER WANTED—Must understand growing vegetables and care of horses, and be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 Old slip, upstairs.

$40 A DAY.—LLOYD'S NEW $1 DOUBLE Revolving Maps of Europe and America, are out today. See Business Chances in today's *Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that no pile or deposit of manure, offal or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within 300 feet of any church or place of worship, nor within the limits of any incorporated village, within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, nor shall any person or corporation unload, discharge or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street or highway or public place within any incorporated village, any manure, offal, garbage or other offensive or nauseous substance, within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, nor shall cars or boats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance or substances be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street or highway within the limits of any incorporated village within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling.
[L. S.] JOHN O. STONE, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The undersigned has now ready for sale a large, very choice and well-grown assortment of green-house and bedding plants, many new and rare; also, decorating, climbing, suspending and rock plants, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. In due season his annual gems, as asters, balsams, immortelles, stocks, diadem pinks, phlox, double zinnias, &c., can be had, and all combining cheapness and unusual excellence.
JOHN O'MEARA, [illegible] St. Nicholas-av., New-York.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—C. M. CLAY & CO., No. 45 Liberty-st., New-York, Box No. 4,260, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in our patented SAFETY "PERPETUAL" CANDLES, or SELF-GENERATING-GAS LAMPS and TERRANE. This candle, with terrane, burns twenty hours, with a light (by the photometer) of one and one-half standard candles of four to the pound, at a cost of one cent. It is twelve times as cheap as stearine candles at current prices.
Descriptive circulars sent by post on inquiry. General and sub-agents wanted in each State and Territory and in the Dominion of Canada, to whom goods will be furnished at liberal discounts.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Governors of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 19th inst. Poll to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1½ o'clock P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI TO-NIGHT.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI'S FAREWELL.
Second appearance of the great contralto
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
since her recent triumphs in the Western and Southern cities.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 8, at 8.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by RITTER, SARASATE, SQUIRES, HERMANNS, and first appearance of the great buffo, SIGNOR FERRANTI.
Mr. G. W. COLBY.....Musical Director.
SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE.
SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
First appearance of the distinguished contralto, Miss CLARA PERL.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Admission to matinee, (including reserved seats,) $1.
Seats now at the Hall; also 701 and 124 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.
FRIDAY, April 8, and every evening and Saturday matinee at 2,
PIPPIN;
OR,
THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.
A grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, founded upon one of the celebrated stories of the Grimm Brothers.
Engagement for a limited period of the world-renowned
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM, MISS LINA EDWIN, MISS ALICE ATHERTON and MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT. Mr. W. B. CAHILL.
Mr. HARRY JACKSON.
Musical Director.....Mr. M. CONNOLLY.
The piece produced with new and gorgeous scenery, by VOEGTLIN.
FIRST LYDIA THOMPSON MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AT 2.
Box sheet open six days in advance.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATER.
Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY. Nos. 45 and 47.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOSEPH WEINLICH.
In commemoration of his twenty-fifth anniversary on the dramatic stage, will be performed Halevy's grand dramatic opera, in five acts, LA JUIVE, on which occasion the most renowned soloists, the full chorus of the Beethoven Maennerchor as well as the regular opera chorus, have kindly volunteered their services. Box office for sale of the tickets is now open at the Stadt Theater, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA OF AMERICA.
Mr. JOSH HART.....Manager and Director.
GRAND OPENING WEEK.
COMMENCING APRIL 4, 1870, WITH
Prof. Hadley's Combination of
100 STAR ARTISTS.
Admission.....25, 50, 75 and $1.
Ladies' Matinee Every Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's.)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE BRUNETTES.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. Burlesque—Pygmalion.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. Burlesque—White Cat.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
will inaugurate the season of 1870, by presenting a GEORGEOUS HIPPODRAMATIC PAGEANT
in the
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 63TH-ST.,
for a short season,
commencing
MONDAY, April 11.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ AND 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous.
THE LARGEST CIRCUS AND BEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Miss Jeannette Watson and Mlle. Loretta, Equestriennes; Senor Sebastian and Master Romeo, Italian Bareback Riders; Mr. Frank Pastor, Somersault Equestrian; Le Jeune Burt, Champion Hurdle Rider, with forty other artists.
Mr. PEIRCE, the celebrated Lion Performer, will enter the den of wild beasts at each exhibition.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THE FIRST GRAND STREET PAGEANT ON MONDAY.

THE CONCERT OF THE GREENE-street M. E. Sunday-school, given with great success last Tuesday evening, will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock, at the Church between Broome and Spring sts. The bad weather on Tuesday having prevented many purchasers of tickets from using them, each tickets will be good on Friday evening, and new tickets, at 25 cents each, will also then be for sale at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
will be presented Tom Taylor's last new comedy,
MEN AND ACRES.
Produced with new and appropriate scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard; new music by Mr. Baker, and new appointments by Mr. Tierney.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The cross curtain will mark the termination of the acts, in lieu of the usual drop, in consequence of the elaborate nature of the scenic effects.
The characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND, Mr. PECK QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS and Miss ROWE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act 1.............INTERIOR OF CLEVE ABBEY,
THE ANCIENT HOME OF THE VAVASSOURS.
(Painted by Mr. G. Evans.)
Act 2.............THE CROQUET GROUND,
IN THE RUINS OF THE OLD ABBEY.
(Painted by Mr. H. Isherwood.)
Act 3.............BEAUMANOIR PARK,
THE MODERN AND GAUDY HOME OF THE HUNTERS.
(Painted by Mr. J. Hillyard.)
IN REHEARSAL, TWO OF THE FINEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES,
which will be given
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS.
In preparation, several novelties.
Due notice will be given of the next matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
GEO. L. FOX'S
GREAT COMIC DELINEATION
AND
HUMOROUS TRAVESTIE
OF
HAMLET.
The all-absorbing topic of the City, and
NOW IN ITS EIGHTH WEEK
OF UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office, and at the theater ticket-office No. 124 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EIGHTH WEEK of FROU FROU.
"The sensation of 1870."—*Herald.*
"A significant comedy alluringly put forth."—*Tribune.*
"A reflex of society in its frivolous mood."—*Times.*
FROU FROU. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2—FROU FROU.
An extra FROU FROU MATINEE WEDNESDAY, April 13.
Seats secured twelve days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MUSICAL DEMONSTRATION.
TWENTY-FIVE BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS.
Largest and most perfect
MILITARY ORCHESTRA
ever heard in any place of public amusement.
MLLE. ROLLAND
in her Dashing Equitation.
WITH THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SUPERIOR high-class admirable works of art, by the most distinguished European and favorite American artists, comprising about 200 medium-sized parlor pictures. Now on view, day and evening, at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 36 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

MAYNE REID ON BYRON.—AT STEINway Hall, MONDAY, April 18, the anniversary of the poet's death. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will preside. Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at the Hall.

DR. RIMMER'S PAINTING OF VE-NUS AND CUPID may be seen for a few days at DUNHAM & SON'S piano rooms, No. 631 Broadway. Exhibition free.

LECTURES

MARIA MITCHELL
(Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College)
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
AT APOLLO HALL,
Broadway, corner 28th-st.,
FRIDAY, APRIL 8.
Subject—THE SUN.
Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. To be obtained at Randolph's, Carleton's, Putnam's, and Francis' bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURE ON Motherhood to ladies, TODAY, at 10 A. M., Lecture room of Dr. Hasting's Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Admission, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-LEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 18. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av. Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 21st September. Circulars sent on request.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,)
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
Spring Term begins April 13.
For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 3. For circulars address the Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. [illegible] 5th-av. With primary department.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—TO LET, A four-story, high-stoop, stone-front, furnished house, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $200 per month. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE UP-TOWN ENGLISH, CLASSI-CAL and Mathematical Institute, No. 101 West 45th-st., corner 6th-av. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals. See circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOORRAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS for small children by a German lady with the best recommendations. Call at No. 55 1st-av., Room 4.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. DE LANCEY BRIGHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ZSCHOCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Theodore Zschoch, doing business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. MARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
NINTH WEEK OF THE
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
MORE NEW FEATURES.
MLLE. BARETTA
in a new Pas Provencale,
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE,
DEMON CANCAN—SPANISH BALLET,
BELL BALLET—EGYPTIAN BALLET,
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SHORTLY—A new genuine Spanish Ballet Troupe will appear at this theater.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT
and
LAST NIGHTS OF
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"MACBETH,"
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY NEXT, April 9, at 1.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with numerous applications at the Box Office for a
LADY OF LYONS MATINEE,
before the termination of the engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
he will appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE
On SATURDAY NEXT, April 9, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 9,
EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH.

BROADWAY PNEUMATIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
NO. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Open for the benefit of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
GREAT TUNNEL!
HYDRAULIC BORING MACHINE!!
GIGANTIC BLOWING ENGINE!!!
ELEGANT WAITING-ROOMS!
COSY PASSENGER CAR!!
IMPROVED STEAM MACHINERY!!!
CROWDS OF THE ELITE!
FASHIONABLE PROMENADE!!
ALL UNDERGROUND!!!
Open from 10 till 5.
Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATER.
TRIUMPH OF THE COMBINATION. O'NEAL, THE GREAT. BONZANTI, THE CHARMING. FOUR WORLD'S CHAMPIONS ON THE TRAPEZE. JOHN J. ENGLER, GORDON, THE SINGER. BOBBY DALY, WALDRON AND COLLINS. MOSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
First week of WM. DWYER, Tenor.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEE, APRIL 9.
First appearance of the following artists:
Mrs. L. C. ELLIOTT, Sig. BOI,
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Mr. H. B. DANFORTH.
Owing to the great popularity of these concerts, doors will open at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.—Apollo Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, April 10.
Addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS,
JULIA WARD HOWE,
Rev. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING,
and (probably) LUCRETIA MOTT.
Doors open at 7; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway; office of the Standard, No. 39 Nassau-st., and at the door.

COMMEMORATION SOCIAL RE-UNION, Apollo Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, April 9. Brief addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, Rev. WM. HENRY CHANNING, and others. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE will read an original poem. Music vocal and instrumental. Doors open at 7; exercises at 8. Tickets, 50 cents, may be had at McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway; at the office of the Standard, No. 39 Nassau-st., and at the door.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVER-SARY of the Orphan Asylum Society will be held at Steinway Hall on TUESDAY, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. HALL will read the Annual Report and deliver an address. The children will take part in the exercises. Subscriptions become due at that time.

WHO AM I?—AM I IN THE LINE OF IMprovement and promotion? In what calling can I succeed best? A careful phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will reveal the facts in the case.

MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Commemoration Meeting, Apollo Hall, SATURDAY, April 9, under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Abby Kelley Foster, Robert Purvis, Rev. William Henry Channing, Hon. George W. Julian, Rev. John T. Sargent, Lucretia Mott, Stephen S. Foster, Aaron M. Powell, and others, are among the speakers expected. Musical exercises conducted by Mr. Sigismund Lasar. Doors open at 9½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 10 A. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets may be had at McFarland's bookstore, No. 947 Broadway, at the office of the Standard, No. 39 Nassau-st., and at the door.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A SACRIFICE ON ACCOUNT OF great misfortune to business; must sell my magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano, overstrung bass, French grand action, all the latest improvements, carved legs, &c.; celebrated manufacturer. Call at No. 80 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 6:30 P. M. (23d-st. 6:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., *5:45 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, private dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they need, will rent two large furnished rooms (without board) to single gentlemen; references required. No. [illegible] 7th-av., one door above 14th-st.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, will let a very large, handsomely-furnished room to one or two gentlemen, without board preferred, at No. [illegible] Bank-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; references exchanged. Address F. H., Station G.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT-HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished suites of rooms on first and second floors, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, in the first-class house No. 14 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A commodious suite of rooms to let, adjoining bath, with board; private table if preferred; reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED floor in a private dwelling, near Madison-square; a rare opportunity for a party of gentlemen. Address D. B., Box No. 177 Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 39th-st., east of Madison-av., may address E. C., Box No. 139 Times Office; references exchanged.

NO. 332 WEST 34TH-ST.—TO LET, A large second story front room, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; good and convenient location.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room, suitable for a gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 273 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small family have a choice suite of rooms to rent; private table if desired; moderate terms; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks west of Broadway, very desirable rooms, with excellent board, for families and single, from $6 to $10 per week.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—SECOND floor front room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS, with or without private table, will be vacated and for rent on 1st of May. Apply at No. 20 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET—NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST. A COM-fortable well-furnished room, without board, to a gentleman only.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly-furnished hall room, suitable for a single gentleman; rent $2 50 per week. No moving.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 39 WEST 15TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY for three or four months for a family consisting of three adults, two children and servant; must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and within fifty miles of New-York, accessible by rail; a private family who would take no other boarders preferred; or would rent a nicely-furnished house for the Summer. Address P. B., Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD AND A SINGLE ROOM by an unmarried man between 14th and 30th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address V. H. K., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A LADY OFFERS INSTRUCTION IN English, French and music for board. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 5,378.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED in every State for Lloyd's $1 double Maps of America and Europe, for 1870, showing from ocean to ocean; colored, mounted, varnished; 51x46 inches large, with the United States County Map on reverse side on a large scale, with 1,000,000 names. Price only $1, or 50c. to agents; sheets mailed for 30c.; 100,000 copies can be wholesaled in every State. LLOYD made all the maps used by Gens. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., during the war. Certificates sent E. LLOYD, Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CON-fectionery and ice-cream saloon, well stocked; in complete order; first-class with trade; sickness compelling the present owner to sell; suitable for manufactory. No. 171 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A first-class drug-store and the patented remedies; price $10,000; either one of them worth the money. Proprietor sails for Europe in May to introduce his medicines. Address MEDICUS, Box 211 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible] up to $[illegible].
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

ALBANY.

Passage of an Excise Bill Through Both Houses—Democratic Change of Base on Special Legislation—The Tax Levies—Enormous Frauds to be Attempted—The Case of Goodrich—Funeral of Gen. Thomas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1870.

The only subject of interest that occupied the attention of either House at the morning session today was the Excise bill. It was called up in the Senate early in the day and discussed for two hours, and finally passed with amendments by a vote of 27 to 1. It was decided in the caucus of Democratic Senators last evening that the bill would not pass unless the clause permitting the sale of lager on Sundays was stricken out, and, accordingly, it was agreed to strike it out. The discussion in the Senate was, therefore, confined mainly to the clause affecting the City of Buffalo, which permits the Niagara Frontier Police Commission to act as Commissioners of Excise. Mr. LEWIS, of Erie, strongly opposed this clause, and effectually exposed the partisan spirit that prompted its insertion. While the bill allows the municipal authorities of all the other cities of the State to appoint the Excise Commissioners, an exception was made in the case of Buffalo, simply and solely because the municipal authorities of that city are now Republicans, whereas the Niagara Frontier Police Commissioners, recently appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN, are Democrats. Mr. LEWIS characterized this as the most offensive and even puerile specimen of "special legislation" (against which the Democratic Party have protested so lustily for fifteen years) that had ever been witnessed. A motion to amend this section was lost by a strict party vote, and the bill then passed with only one dissenting voice—that of Mr. GENET, who said he voted against it because of the amendment striking out the Sunday clause. The bill was immediately sent down to the Assembly for concurrence, where it was put through under the previous question, without debate, except such as could be got in under request to be excused from voting. Mr. ALVORD claimed that the bill as it came from the Senate virtually abolished the law of 1857, which it purported to repeal, and would thus leave lager-beer and all other liquors free to be sold on Sundays and election days, but Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and others, denied this, and maintained that the law of 1857 remained intact. Mr. HUSTED, Mr. WHITE, and other Republicans, took the ground that, while they concurred in the Senate amendment abolishing the Sunday clause, yet the other features of the bill were objectionable and ought not to receive the support of Republicans. Mr. WHITE said it would reinaugurate the old practice of liquor selling in corner groceries, whence so much crime emanated, and would thus be unsatisfactory even to a large majority of regular liquor dealers as well as to the public. The vote on the final passage of the bill stood 71 to 48—only two Republicans, Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and GLEASON, voting for it. The New-York delegation will now make an effort to get a special Excise bill through for that City, which will permit the sale of lager on Sundays. A great change appears to have come over the Democratic mind on this subject of "special legislation." In the discussion on the Excise bill in the Senate the other evening, Mr. CREAMER went so far as to say that "this talk about general and uniform laws for all parts of the State was a humbug, and the sooner his Democratic associates got over the notion that the great City of New-York could be governed by the same laws that were suited to the rural districts, the better it would be for their consistency and common sense." CREAMER is no doubt right, and only reiterates what has so often been said by the Republican Party in justification of their legislation for the City of New-York; but how does his present language compare with his own speeches and those of his Democratic associates for the last fifteen years, when haranguing the unterrified about Republican commissions?

THE TAX LEVY.

The New-York City and County Tax Levies, which the public were told were to be passed early in the session instead of being put off, as heretofore, to the last week, and then rushed through, are still lying in the hands of the Committee with no prospect of their getting on the files of members for a week to come. The delay looks suspicious. There are rumors that the Tax Levies of this year are to be made even greater budgets of frauds than they have been in years past. One Senator—a prominent leader of the "Young Democracy"—is reported to have an item of a million dollars and over in the shape of a claim on behalf of the Develin estate, which he proposes to get inserted in the City Levy. Other swindles of a like character, though perhaps of less magnitude, will doubtless be attempted, and the prospect now is that not more than one week, and that the last week of the session, will be allowed for members to examine the levies and discuss and expose the frauds. The Tax Levies is the place where the two factions of the Democracy will have a chance to exhibit their real character as genuine or bogus reformers. The levies as introduced three or four weeks ago are reasonable and fair, but the tax-payers of New-York may rest assured that there is no intention to pass them in the shape they came from New-York.

GOODRICH VS. JONES.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon—the ninety-seventh day of the session—gave Mr. GOODRICH, for the first time, a chance to be heard on his claim to the seat occupied by W. C. JONES. He proved himself clearly entitled to the seat, as he had previously proved it to the Mayor of Brooklyn, but being a Republican he will doubtless be kept out till the last hour of the session.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the Assembly Chamber today who were allowed by the Speaker the privileges of the floor were Hon. THOS. E. STEWART and JAS. W. SIMONTON, Esq. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The following bills were reported:

To provide for the erection of a market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York; to incorporate the Friendship Association, of New-York; to establish a Police Department in Westchester County; to provide for a Police Court in the Third District of New-York; for the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Mr. CREAMER called up his motion to discharge the Committee of Conference on the Excise bill and that the Senate recede from its vote to non-concur with the Assembly amendments.

Mr. MURPHY called for a division of the question.

The vote was taken on the motion to discharge the Committee of Conference. Carried—16 to 13.

The question then being on the motion to recede from the vote to non-concur, Mr. MURPHY moved as an amendment that the Senate concur in all the amendments made by the Assembly except as to section 5.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to divide the question, so as to take the question on concurring with the amendments.

The eighth section, providing that the law shall not take effect in the Niagara Frontier Police District until 1872, after debate, was concurred in, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenbergh, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—14.

The balance of the Assembly amendments, except as to the fifth section, were concurred in by the same vote—17 to 14.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend the fifth section so as to strike out all reference to Sunday, leaving nothing in the bill permitting the sale of liquor or lager-beer on Sunday.

Mr. TWEED said he was in favor of allowing the sale of lager-beer on Sunday, but being bound to vote with his friends, would vote yes.

Mr. GENET was in favor of allowing the sale of lager-beer or any kind of liquor in New-York during any part of the day or night. He would therefore vote nay.

Mr. TWEED—Then you will vote alone, as you did the other day.

The amendment of Mr. MURPHY was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bowen, Bradley, Brand, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Elwood, Frost, Graham, Hardenbergh, Harpending, Kennedy, Lord, Minier, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Parker, Pierce, Sanford, Scott, Thayer, Tweed, Winslow—27.

NAY—Mr. Genet—1.

The following bills were introduced:

For the relief of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society; incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of Poughkeepsie; to amend the charter of Lockport.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Arion Society of New-York; amending the act relative to the opening, widening and extending of streets and avenues in New-York.

Messrs. MURPHY, LORD and BOWEN were appointed a Conference Committee on the bill relating to the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. ROHAN, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was directed to report to the House the names of young men educated at the State Normal School who have failed to redeem their pledge to teach.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Canal Board to pay for canal-boats destroyed on the canals by State officials; the Eight-hour Labor law, by a vote of 62 to 26, changing the name of the New-York and Florida Lumber Land Improvement Company; fixing the compensation of County Treasurers at one per cent. of the receipts and disbursements; to reimburse the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard for uniforms, &c., used in the war—rejected, and reconsideration laid on the table; amending the charter of the Poughkeepsie Water Works Company.

PASSAGE OF THE EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill was announced from the Senate as amended.

Mr. FIELDS moved its concurrence.

Mr. ALVORD moved its recommittal to the Judiciary. Lost.

Mr. FIELDS moved concurrence in the amendments, and on that called the previous question.

The previous question was ordered—65 to 50. The amendments were then concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Allaben, Baldwin, Bantler, Barnes, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, J. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Cary, Cavanagh, Clark, Cock, Coon, Cullen, J. Davis, Decker, Dodge, Droll, Eaple, Fields, Flagg, R. Flanagan, Flynn, Frear, Fuller, Gleason, Hasbrouck, Hathaway, Hayes, Hennessey, Horton, Howe, Irving, Jacobs, Jerred, Jones, Kiernan, Krack, La Moree, Lanahan, Lawrence, Littlejohn, Lynn, Martine, Mitchell, Mooney, Moseley, O. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Nelson, O'Keefe, Patrick, Payne, Pearsall, Pease, Plunkett, Ransom, Ronan, Shanahan, Sleight, Snow, the Speaker, Steele, Sturges, Sweet, Van Steenburgh, Young—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Baker, Berry, Blossom, Bolt, Bradford, S. L. Brown, V. P. Brown, Butterfield, J. T. Davis, Delano, Dening, Dimmick, Ely, C. N. Flanagan, Foster, Franklin, Greene, Hall, Hewitt, Hull, Husted, Hyatt, Johnson, Killum, Lowery, Madden, Merchant, Minier, Northrup, Ostrum, Palmer, Parker, Ray, Remer, Roberts, Sanborn, Selkreg, Seward, Sniper, Stevenson, Taft, Walker, West, White, Wilson, Winans, Wood, Wright—48.

The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Chair announced the following Committee on the bill to facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies: Messrs. PEARSALL, COON, HOWE, DELANO and SANBORN.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; authorizing banks to take interest at the rate of seven per cent.; authorizing mechanical, mining and other industrial corporations to change their names; incorporating the Beethoven German Society of New-York; to reimburse the Fifty-fifth Regiment National Guard expenses for uniforms, &c., worn in the late war, reconsidered and passed; increasing the number of Judges in the Brooklyn City Court, and regulating the jurisdiction thereof; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to borrow $120,000 for deficiencies; authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise by tax $30,000 in aid of the Boys' Lodging-house; authorizing the managers of the Institution for the Blind to receive in their institution all blind persons; making provisions for railroad companies to have the value of their land fixed when they cannot agree with owners; authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to open and improve Van Cott-avenue.

Adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Reports from Churches—Sad State of Religion in Williamsburg—Doctrinal Instruction—Henry Ward Beecher's Remarks.

The first regular Quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

There were present delegates from over 150 churches, and also a large number of the laity of both sexes. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Moderator of the Congregational Union, presided, and opened the Conference with a few appropriate remarks.

Rev. L. W. BACON, late pastor of the New-England Church, Williamsburg, said though he was not then the pastor of that church, he having resigned a few minutes previous, he might be allowed to make a few observations relative to its present prosperity, its future promise, and the good it had done. He believed the motives of the founders of his late church were good, and that they did not build it to be a monument of miscalculated zeal, and to starve the clergyman who might be unfortunate enough to be the pastor, but it had turned out that the projectors of it did not take the measure of the prospective congregation before they planned it. To use a homely metaphor, he might say that the congregation, at the time the church was built, was only an infant, and its coat was made to fit a full-grown man. Of course it was expected that the infant would grow, but it did not. That church and all others except the Catholic were doing badly in Williamsburg.

Reports were given of a number of other churches, which were quite the reverse of that which Mr. BACON gave of his.

Dr. BEKKER, of Orange, opened a discussion on the subject of doctrinal instructions to children in Sunday-schools. He said there were some who looked upon doctrinal instructions imparted to children in a catechetical manner with horror; because they thought it only burdened the mind of the child with subjects which it could not comprehend. He, however, was of the contrary opinion.

After some further discussion the Moderator said it was the duty of Sunday-school teachers to wake up the mind of the child thoroughly, and if that were done it would be found that children could understand more than was commonly supposed.

At the evening session the subject of discussion was "the application of religion to business and social life in large cities."

Mr. BEECHER opened the discussion. He said, ministers of the Gospel were too prone to reproach merchants for minor shortcomings and little carelessnesses in religious matters. Merchants, on their side, considered ministers as a secluded, unpractical class of men, and believed that if they knew more of the temptations and difficulties of active mercantile life, they would not be so apt to blame and find fault with them. He, for his part, understood fully as well as any person the immense difficulty of living a Christian life amid the tumult and temptations of active business. Still he did not believe in men who made this an excuse for living a life of comparative indifference in religious matters, any more than he believed in men who tried to get into a corner to avoid temptations and dangers of evil. He believed that their Christianity was powerful enough in saving grace to even carry a man through the fiery furnace of city life unscorched. He thought, however, that a man who had stood this ordeal successfully was worthy of the name and rewards of a saint, and was a most effective preacher in a practical way. If a great merchant or a great banker came to him and wanted to enter the pulpit, we would say to him, "No, we want men who have been successful in business, to stand behind the counter, and in Wall-street; to say to business men, I have tried this religion, sounded it and found it good." "I tell you, brethren, our merchants can and do preach many a sermon in this way to men who never enter a church door, and whom you could never hope to reach."

After some further discussion on the subject, by a number of others, the Conference adjourned to meet at Orange Valley on the 16th June.

Will Poultry Pay?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said that "hens' time isn't worth much;" but it is worth $100,000,000 a year in the United States, and this without any decided system, or a clear eye to results or profit, except in a few isolated cases. Nearly all the poultry produced, and their eggs, are accidental or subordinate to other branches of farming. In no known instance is poultry-raising for market on an extensive scale made a special occupation; and yet it is an undoubted fact that any good practical man who goes to making eggs and poultry as a business can, on ten acres of land, make more money by it than he can make in raising cattle, sheep or pigs. Five thousand hens can be kept in a state of health on ten acres of land, and they will pay at market prices a net profit of $1 per hen, or $5,000 per year. There are more than a hundred varieties of domestic poultry to choose from, and all tastes can be suited. There is a growing love for fine birds in this country as objects of beauty, aside from their value as patient workers for man's delectation. The poultry shows have done much to foster a taste for superior breeds of poultry; but to the few men, professionals and amateurs, who have devoted time and means to the importing and breeding of the best fowl, do we owe purity of blood and improvement of varieties according to the highest standard of authority. The number of reliable professional breeders within easy communication of New-York can be counted on the fingers. Their yards exhibit the most admirable specimens of fancy, domestic and rare varieties of poultry. As to reputation, and superior quality of stock, Mr. GEORGE H. WARNER, of New-York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., is deservedly prominent on the list. H. C. F.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A colored man named JOHN JOHNSON was charged before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, with having obtained a small sum of money from several wealthy ladies by false representations. Among the ladies whom he was charged with having swindled were Mrs. ALFRED E. BEACH, Mrs. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Mrs. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and Mrs. COLGATE, of Brooklyn. He was held to answer.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Meade, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Shriver, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Chapman, U. S. A.; Col. Waldrich, U. S. A.; Col. Meade, U. S. A.; Col. Brua, U. S. A.; Col. Hodges, U. S. A.; Capt. Farnsworth, U. S. A.; Dr. John Neill, U. S. A.; Dr. Asch, U. S. A.; Senators Trumbull, Warner, Thayer; Representatives Logan, Washburn, Stokes, Slocum, Randall; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms, were at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, en route to Troy to attend the Thomas obsequies.

It has been ascertained by post-mortem examination that the fracture of the skull of the unknown man found in the North River, at the foot of Warren-street, were inflicted after death, probably by a steamboat paddle-wheel.

ANNIE KIMBALL and JAMES MURPHY were brought before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, on a charge of having robbed GEORGE WOOD, living at No. 356 Sixth-avenue, of $130 at a panel-house in Twelfth-street. The complainant in the case failed to make his appearance at Court.

The propeller *John Taylor*, which went ashore during the recent storm on the Hudson, is now on the dry dock at Red Hook. She sustained but slight damage.

Four years of hard labor in the City missions here have so far disabled Rev. GEO. HOLLIS, senior pastor of M. E. Missions, that he now seeks a pastoral assignment and retires from his missionary labors. On Wednesday night, his friends of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church (Second-avenue) met in the church, when R. MORRISON, on their behalf, presented Mr. HOLLIS with a neat silver tea-service, and Mrs. HOLLIS with a purse of money. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ROSS, associate missionary, W. K. PEYTON and T. KILPATRICK, Esqs. The affair was a very pleasant one for all, and the presentation was alike creditable to the givers and receivers.

A fine full-length portrait of WILLIAM M. TWEED, by THOS. HICKS, was yesterday hung in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors. It is said to have cost $2,500.

JAMES B. HOUGH, a contractor, while removing the old hotel on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, at Harlem, yesterday, found several pieces of silver coin scattered on the floor of the attic. A man working for the contractor found a valuable diamond pin in a rat-hole, and between the casing an old wallet containing gold and silver coins, notes and other valuable papers, representing a value of about $75,000. The building has been used for a great many years as a hotel, and the wallet has lain in its hiding-place probably for many years, and was undoubtedly the proceeds of a robbery.

The Association for Befriending Children has lately been organized, and has opened the house No. 316 West Fourteenth-street. Its officers and managers are ladies well known in social and religious circles in this City, and are Catholics. The charity is a very worthy one—the object being to rescue girls, children of poor and dissolute parents, from the degrading influences of their homes. Mrs. WALTER S. STARR, of No. 126 Lexington-avenue, is the President.

Commissioner WHITE heard additional evidence yesterday in the case of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, charged with having a large quantity of smuggled bay oil, &c., in his possession. EDWIN DUNN, of No. 461 Washington-street, deposed to having sold the accused 150 pounds of oil of cloves, which had been smuggled into this port, for $1 50 per pound. HENRY HAYS, of No. 318 West-street, said he saw the oil in the possession of the defendant. The examination was then adjourned.

Capt. JAMES S. CHALKER, of the Custom-house, gave testimony before Commissioner FIELDS, yesterday, concerning the seizure of nine bottles of bay oil at the store of CHARLES W. PURDY, in William-street. He said he received information that the oil had been smuggled. GEORGE W. JEWETT, of the Appraiser's office, and EDWARD B. W. RESTIEAUX, of the Boston Custom-house, were called as witnesses for the Government, after which the case was adjourned until Tuesday next at 12 M.

WILLIAM H. MCCRUMB appeared before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for examination on a charge of smuggling made against him by Gen. N. M. CURTIS, Special Agent of Customs for the Northern District of New-York and Western Pennsylvania. Some testimony adverse to the accused was taken. The examination will be resumed next Monday at 10 A. M.

Mr. JOSEPH A. JACKSON, the pawnbroker, who was assaulted and robbed of $1,000 worth of valuables at his office, No. 5 Amity-street, on the 18th ult., having sufficiently recovered, appeared before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and made his affidavit. WEITNER and DEGAN, charged with the crime, were committed without bail, to be tried before the Court of General Sessions.

The Twentieth Ward Tax-payers Association, formed to oppose the laying of the Stowe pavement in Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets, held another weekly meeting at Milleman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last evening. Speeches were made denouncing the action of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

About 11½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the show-window of No. 38 Catharine-street, occupied as a fancy goods store by Mrs. WILLIAM BISHOP. Damage to stock about $600; insured for $3,000. The building is owned by JOHN C. DAVIS and is damaged about $200; insured. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been carelessness on the part of the occupants.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, while WILLIAM GEITNER, aged twenty-four, was at work in the steam scissors-grinding establishment No. 79 Bowery, a grind-stone burst with great force, one of the pieces breaking through the wall and another striking GEITNER on the side of the head, killing him instantly. The Coroner was informed of the facts.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fight occurred in the grocery-store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, between EDWARD DOWLING and JOSEPH MCMANE, during which DOWLING seized a large water-pitcher and struck MCMANE on the head, inflicting a serious wound, and then ran away. MCMANE was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in a very dangerous condition.

Last night JAMES FISK, JR., was unanimously elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment. He accepted, visited the armory, and promised that the regiment should be made second to none in the division. On the 27th proximo, the anniversary of the regiment's departure for the war, there is to be a grand parade and reception.

LOUIS HOUSMANN, a German, aged twenty, of No. 638 First-avenue, while at work yesterday in the brewery in Forty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, fell into a vat and was suffocated. The body was taken home to await the action of the Coroner.

Last evening Officer TUCKER, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, found an unknown colored woman sitting on the stoop of No. 237 East Thirtieth-street, bleeding from the mouth. She was removed to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, thence to Bellevue Hospital, where she died soon after arrival. She was about thirty years of age, attired in a light calico dress, gray and black plaid shawl, and black silk hood with blue trimmings.

The commemoration social reunion of the Anti-Slavery Society takes place on Saturday. WENDELL PHILLIPS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, Rev. WM. HENRY CHANNING and others, make speeches. The passage of the Fifteenth Amendment is the occasion of the demonstration.

Addresses will be delivered next Sunday evening at Apollo Hall, on "Christianity and Reform," by WENDELL PHILLIPS, JULIA WARD HOWE, Rev. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, and others.

The Fair for the building fund of the Morning Star Sunday-school, at Apollo Hall, commenced yesterday and closes to-night.

BROOKLYN.

BENJAMIN R. BAGLEY, aged twenty-two years was arrested by Detective FOLK, yesterday, charged with having, on the 11th of October last, bought a suit of clothes from J. BROWN & CO., No. 17 Fulton-street, and with having tendered in payment a check for $48, purporting to be signed by CHAS. CHRISTIE, said check being a forgery. The check was drawn on the National Bank, and no one of that name was known there. BAGLEY was committed yesterday afternoon, by Justice WALSH, to await examination on Monday.

JAMES SHEPHERD, a seaman and a native of England, went to the Long Island College Hospital yesterday provided with an order for admission there. On presenting himself at the desk of the Receiving Clerk, he suddenly fell down, and on being examined was found to be dead. An inquest will be held today.

The "Temple Israel," the Reformed Jewish synagogue on Greene-avenue, between Carlton and Adelphi, will be dedicated at 4 o'clock today.

LONG ISLAND.

The following are the Supervisors elected for the several towns of Suffolk County at the recent town elections: Huntington, J. A. Woodhull, Republican gain; Smithtown, L. B. Smith, Democrat, re-elected; Islip, Charles S. Gillette, Republican, gain; Riverhead, [illegible], Republican; Southampton, [illegible]; Southold, [illegible], re-elected; Easthampton, [illegible]; Shelter Island, S. B. Nicoll, Democrat, re-elected; Brookhaven, W. R. Post, Republican, re-elected; East Hampton, S. P. Osborn, Republican, re-elected. Recapitulation: Republicans, [illegible]; Democrats, [illegible]; Republican gain, 2.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Green Valley Flouring Mills, belonging to Mr. MOSES H. FRENCH, in Somerset County, N. J., about two miles from Plainfield. The building with its contents, including a large quantity of corn, was entirely destroyed. The total loss was $12,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The following nominations have been made by the Republicans of Trenton: For Mayor, WM. R. TITUS; Receiver of Taxes, JOHN G. BIGELOW; School Superintendent, H. B. HOWELL.

A respectable married woman, of Trenton, belonging to a wealthy family, has been detected in a systematic course of theft from the dry-goods stores which she has patronized, and was arrested by a clerk. Subsequently she was discharged upon the payment, by her friends, of the value of the stolen articles.

The quarrymen of Hudson County will demand $1 50 a day for their labor on and after April 11. Their pay now is $1 25.

WILLIAM F. DAY, an eminent lawyer, expired on Wednesday evening at the supper table, at his home in Elizabeth. He had been in good health a few minutes previously, and death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. He had acted for the past year as President of an insurance company at Newark.

The internal revenue returns of the Fifth District show the total collections for March to be $95,071 12.

The funeral of Mrs. MARIE E. ROSE, in reference to whom it was falsely reported that she had poisoned herself by an overdose of arsenic taken to beautify her complexion, took place yesterday in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The remains were followed by nearly 3,000 persons, mostly women.

Last evening the Republican Convention of the new consolidated city of Jersey City, comprising Jersey City proper, Bergen and Hudson Cities, in Library Hall, Bergen City, nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Daniel McCloud, of Jersey City; Water Commissioners, John B. Drayton, Garret B. Van Reyper, Hudson City; Isaac I. Vanderbeck, Jersey City; School Superintendent, Louis A. Brigham, Bergen City; Police Commissioners, Jacob Pringle, Jersey City; Frederick A. Getts, Hudson City; Benjamin F. Walsh, Bergen City; Police Justices, James Van Horn, Hudson City; M. C. Mathews, Bergen City.

The colored citizens of Newark celebrated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday by a procession in the afternoon and a mass meeting at the Rink in the evening. The procession was an imposing affair. In the evening addresses were made by Rev. J. M. STEVENS and Hon. J. HOWARD LAMPTON.

THE RICHMOND WAR.

Argument in the Supreme Court Chambers to Dissolve Judge Underwood's Injunction—No Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—After the adjournment of the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief-Justice CHASE gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond difficulty case. Associate Justice NELSON was also present. Judge MEREDITH, of the counsel of ELLYSON, moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge UNDERWOOD against ELLYSON and his associates in the municipal government of Richmond. ELLYSON being the Mayor, was the only party guilty of technical, not actual, contempt, and there was no reason why the Chief-Justice should not entertain a motion to dissolve the injunction on behalf of the twenty-five Councilmen, and the six others, who, having made no resistance, were not in even technical contempt. If the Chief-Justice held that Judge UNDERWOOD had no jurisdiction in the case, then the counsel claimed the parties were entitled to relief. As to contempt, however, that question was to be tried before Judge UNDERWOOD, at Alexandria, on Saturday. Ex-Gov. WELLS, of the counsel for CAHOON cited the petition of CAHOON to Judge UNDERWOOD. Ex-Gov. WISE, of the counsel for CAHOON, said this case could come up only from the Circuit Court at Richmond. ELLYSON and friends had insisted on the arrest for constructive contempt, in order that they might resort to a writ of habeas corpus, but nothing was then said about such a motion as that just made. The first objection that he had to it was, that it asked the Chief-Justice to countenance a contempt of Court. Second, its effect, whatever its intention, is undoubtedly to evade the necessity of a writ of error. Third, it attempted to evade the process of the Judge rendering the interlocutory order, and whose authority was now assailed. Fourth, it proposed that another Judge shall take appellate jurisdiction of a case, which can be decided only by the Court. The counsel for the defendants had traveled hither 150 miles from Richmond to ask one Judge to insult another. Constructively, this was a fraud upon the appellate remedy. Fifth, granting that there was an absence of jurisdiction of the Circuit Court—granting that it had erred—this was not the way to remedy the wrong, to correct the error. Sixth, the party was under the notice of contempt, for a notice had been served upon him to appear in Alexandria on Saturday next before Judge UNDERWOOD, to show cause why he should not be imprisoned. Could the party be allowed to come into the presence of this Court while in contempt of the Circuit Court? Gov. WISE then argued that the effect of a writ is conclusive until reversed by writ of error or appeal to a competent Court. Hon. JAMES NEESON, of counsel for ELLYSON, briefly recited the facts and argued that there was no contempt. The Judge was at his residence in Alexandria, and on the bill he made an indorsement that on a certain day he would hear the prayer of the petitioner. The Judge returned to Richmond, when process was issued. The case was yet in that Court, and the only question was whether the Judge should grant the injunction prayed for. On the announcement of the decision of Judge UNDERWOOD, counsel for ELLYSON prayed for an appeal, and offered to give satisfactory security; but the prayer was overruled. Counsel then announced on behalf of ELLYSON that the opposition was made to the injunction solely for the purpose of raising a question to affect a revision of the case. ELLYSON, he repeated, was not disobedient to the writ in a contemptuous spirit, but in order to get the question before this Court.

Chief-Justice CHASE said it had been suggested whether a presiding Judge could dissolve an injunction granted by the other Judge of the same Court. Judge MEREDITH replied that the Chief-Justice had concurrent jurisdiction with Judge UNDERWOOD, and held a higher judicial position than the latter. Sitting together, Judge UNDERWOOD would not have jurisdiction conclusive in the premises. Gov. WISE replied: If he had recently been on the Bench in Richmond, he would have committed not only ELLYSON, but his counsel. He could not suppress his emotion at the time when ELLYSON admonished the Court that he would not obey its judgment. The Court then admonishes him that they would put him in jail. The Judge said he hoped ELLYSON would take a night to reflect, but after that there was riot and bloodshed. The very next day ELLYSON and his associates disobeyed the order at the risk of making people die. In this case contempt has had a venomous sting, and that sting has been death. The counsel on the opposite side said there was no statute preventing the dissolving of the injunction; but, remarked Mr. WISE, there was something stronger. There was a law of decorum, delicacy and propriety higher than any legislation. It was as necessary to preserve the dignity and efficiency of the judicial power as any provision of the Constitution. It was a matter of discretion to grant or deny an injunction; but was it discreet in this case in its present condition for one Judge to dissolve the injunction of another? If discretion be the law of the case it was a law imperative to forbid judicial impropriety and indelicacy. Both defendant and counsel were standing in direct technical contempt of the Court; offensive contempt, notwithstanding the indulgence of the Judge. Every Court has inherent jurisdiction to punish for contempt, if necessary. What was the prayer of the opposition counsel? It was a prayer to allow contempt to be shown in order to raise a question of jurisdiction. That was not a prayer to be addressed to any Court.

The argument here ended, and the Chief-Justice took the case under advisement.

The Trouble Extending—Petersburg and Norfolk Involved.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Gov. WALKER appointed a new City Council for Portsmouth, Va., and they were duly commissioned through the Mayor. Upon making application for the Council Chambers and records, the old incumbents, who were appointed by Gen. CANBY, refused to give up either the one or the other. Strategy was resorted to, and possession obtained by the new Council, and the two bodies have held it alternately ever since. Both are doing business, and the city remains quiet. An attempt was made yesterday to commit the Mayor as to which party he recognized, but he informed them that the Courts would decide the question; it was not his place to do so. In Norfolk, the City Council appointed by Gov. WALKER had no difficulty in obtaining possession of the Chamber and records, but in some other branches there is trouble ahead.

JACKSON, Miss., April 7.—JAS. LUCK, City Marshal, was shot and killed today by HENRY SIZER, a merchant, whom he had called upon in an official capacity. SIZER was arrested. LUCK was formerly an orderly sergeant in the Fifth United States Cavalry, in Capt. SUMNER's company. He was mustered out of service in Kansas, and came here about a year ago. He was an efficient civil officer....The motion for the release of YERGER on bail will be argued on Monday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[illegible] general order was to-day issued from the headquarters of the Army: [illegible]

By direction of the President the following-named First Lieutenants are transferred from the unassigned lists to the regiments opposite their respective names, and upon being relieved from their present duties will report to their regimental commanders for assignment to duty: Brevet Chaplain David Isckel to the Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Edwin Rigg, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Gustave Von Blucher, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. Wm. Conway, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. J. W. Wham, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and will await orders at his home, upon his own application; First Lieut. W. W. Armstrong, infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and proceed home to await orders; Second Lieut. Wentworth W. Wood, unassigned, is transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, and will report to the regimental commander at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to duty.

Commodore O. S. Glisson detached from the command of the naval station at League Island on the 30th inst., waiting orders; Commodore Jas. M. Frailey from duty in connection with the shipment of coal for the navy at Philadelphia, ordered to the command of the naval station at League Island; Commander J. H. Strong, from the Navy-yard, New-York, waiting orders; Commander Thos. Pattison, from Norfolk Navy-yard on the 30th inst., placed on waiting orders; Commander J. N. Miller, from the Navy-yard, New-York, ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the South Squadron, Pacific fleet; Ensign P. T. Cunningham, from the Pacific fleet, granted sick leave; Ensign E. D. Taussig, from the *Boston*, waiting orders; Capt. Wm. E. LeRoy, ordered to duty at New-York Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer O. H. Lackey, examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to duty at League Island.

The Senate Naval Committee agreed this morning not to act on any petitions for restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The following, received from the War Department, is promulgated in general orders from Headquarters of the Army: Upon the question of admitting the testimony in their own behalf of parties accused before a Court-martial, the Judge Advocate-General of the Army has given the opinion "that no authority less or other than that of Congress would be competent to introduce into the law governing proceedings of Courts-martial, so grave and fundamental an innovation." Concurring in this opinion, the Secretary of War directs that, except in the usual form of defense which persons on trial are permitted to submit, but not under oath, the testimony of accused persons shall not be taken in their own cases before Courts-martial.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—The annual examination of the Fortress Monroe Artillery School, under the direction of Gen. Barry, and a board of officers, began today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day.

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	93⅞	....	93⅞
Consols for account	93⅞	....	93⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅞	91	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
United States 10-40s	87	....	87
Ill. Central Railroad shares	114¾	....	114¾
Erie Railroad shares	21⅛	20⅞	21
Atlantic & Gt. Western shs.	28⅛	28	28⅛

PARIS, April 7.—The Bourse opened dull and closed quiet; Rentes opened at 73f. 90c., and closed at 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 95⅛@95½ for '62s, and closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 7.—LINSEED CAKES, £9 7s. @ £9 10s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. SUGAR quiet, both on spot and afloat. Sperm OIL, £91 ₩ ton. Calcutta LINSEED quiet. Linseed OIL quiet and steady. TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady, and closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened at 11⅛d.@11¼d., and closed at 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11½d.@11⅝d., and closed at 11½d.; the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. ₩ cental for Red Winter. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₩ gallon. PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess; Bacon, 53s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, April 7.—COTTON opened dull both on spot and afloat, and closed dull; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 127f. ₩ cwt. Low Middling, afloat, 132f.

ANTWERP, April 7.—PETROLEUM opened flat, and closed quiet.

HAVANA, April 7.—SUGAR active with a better feeling; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8⅜@8½ reals per arroba. EXCHANGE—On London, 13½@13¾ ₩ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 5 ₩ cent. discount; short sight, 7 ₩ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 1½ per cent. premium; short sight, 1¾ ₩ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 7.—EXCHANGE, par buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 75¼c. for No. 1; in the afternoon unsettled at 75c.@75¾c. cash and seller April, 76½c. seller May. CORN quiet at 75¼c.@76c. for No. 2. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 23¼c. BARK unchanged. FLOUR firmer and more inquiry; low grades advanced 25c.; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $4 75@$5 12½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$6; Pennsylvania do. $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT higher and receipts light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE held at $1 05. CORN active and advancing; Yellow, $1 00@$1 01. OATS in fair demand, but prices unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; holders asks 24¼c. for Refined; 16c. for Crude. COFFEE scarce; Rio, 16¼c.@17¼c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. SUGAR steady at 9c.@9¾c. for fair and good Cuba. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK held at $27. WHISKY sells at $1 05@$1 06 for wood, and $1 07@$1 08 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—COTTON firmer and prices are a shade better. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 7.—FLOUR steady; Family, $4 25@$4 40. WHEAT unchanged, with a light supply and a good demand. CORN in good demand at 84c.@87c. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE advancing and scarce; sales at 90c.@95c. COTTON declining; Middling, 21½c.@22c. TOBACCO in good demand, with a light supply; sales, 39 hhds. at $4 40@$16; 50 boxes Ohio Leaf at $5 50@$7 70. WHISKY quiet and steady at $1; demand not so good. MESS PORK in demand at $27; but little offering; Country sold at this rate; City not offered. LARD not offered; Country Kettle sold at 15c.; City not offered to any extent. BULK MEATS sold at 10½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@15c. for Sides; City-cured not offered. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 15½c.@16c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@18c., with a fair demand. EXCHANGE steady at par buying, 1-10 premium selling.

BUFFALO, April 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive. CORN very firm; sales two cars New at 85c. on the track; 2,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 81. OATS dull but firm; sales two cars Canada at 52c. on the track; Western held at about 52c., in store. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales three cars Canadian on the track, at 80c. PORK firm at $27. LARD firm at 16c. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c. SEEDS firm; holders are asking an advance on Timothy; sales 200 bushels Timothy at $6. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,275 head; the market was steady but unchanged; sales 485 head at $4¾c. for extra 1,300 lbs. [illegible]

OSWEGO, April 7.—FLOUR in moderate demand, but unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. CORN quiet. BARLEY held at 85c. for Up-lake Canada. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED held in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $30@$35 ₩ ton, according to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 56c.; to New-York, 54c.; to Albany, 47c. Grain and Mill-feed—to Boston, $5 20; to New-York, $5 20; to Albany, $4 70 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—2,435 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 22c.@22¼c. FLOUR—little doing. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 07; Choice, $1 22½@$1 30. CORN very firm at 88c.@90c. for Mixed; 90c.@92c. for White. OATS advancing; sales at 54c.@57c. RYE quiet; Good to Prime, 73c.@75c. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PORK firm; held $27 50@$28. Dry-salted MEATS held higher, with no sales. BACON firm at 11¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Steam held at 15¼c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 50. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$9 12½. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls. Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, 80c. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 15. RYE, 95c. OATS, 60c. PORK, $28. BACON—11¾c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—10¾c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 18½c. WHISKY, $1. TOBACCO—Sales, 360 hhds. at $4 60@$7 for Trash to Lugs; $7 50@$21 for Low to Fancy Leaf.

ALBANY, April 7.—WHEAT in moderate supply; sale, 1 car Treadwell at $1 35. RYE in limited supply and firm; small sales of State, in bags, at $1. CORN in increased demand with a small supply; Round Yellow, in bags, $1 02. BARLEY dull and neglected. OATS in fair request at the advanced prices; sales of State at 65c.@66c.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—COTTON quiet at 20¾c.; receipts, 397 bales; exports, 1,494 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50. CORN, 90c.@$1. OATS, 65c. LARD, 15½c.@17c. PORK, $27 50@$28. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c. Sides, 15c.@15¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 14c.@15c.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, 83½c.; No. 2, 78½c. OATS firm at 40c. for No. 2. RYE, BARLEY and CORN, nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales 300 bales; receipts, 199 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,531 bales; to the Continent, 1,551 bales; to New-Orleans, 190 bales; stock, 62,572 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 7.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 1,344 bales; coastwise, 374 bales; total 1,728 bales; exports to Havre, 1,431 bales; to Genoa, 27 bales; to Philadelphia, 71 bales; to Boston, 100 bales; stock, 126,980 bales.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN firm and advanced 2c.; New No. 2 held at 83c. Receipts, 500 bush.; No. 1 nominal. OATS quiet and steady. BARLEY quiet and nominal. RYE quiet and nominal.

SAVANNAH, April 7.—COTTON dull, with more sellers than buyers; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 704 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; stock, 47,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—COTTON quiet; light stock causes much firmness; Middling, 22c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 37 bales; stock, 15,667 bales.

GALVESTON, April 7.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; good Ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 450 bales; stock, 35,000 bales.

BOSTON, April 7.—Today is a holiday, and there is no market for COTTON; net receipts, 15 bales; coastwise, 40 bales; total, 55 bales. Stock, 12,000 bales.

TOLEDO, April 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 02½; No. 2 Red, $1 00¼. CORN unchanged. OATS dull. RECEIPTS, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 212 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,390 bales; stock, 4,870 bales.

DETROIT, April 7.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. BARLEY, $1 85 ₩ cental.

[Advertisement.]

The Charter passed, by an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Under its provisions a man may wend his way to No. 212 Broadway, that famous hat store, whose presiding genius is KNOX, and select at will from a great variety of styles a hat as best becomes him, the smiling and affable KNOX vouchsafing his advice in the matter from pure courtesy.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	.....	Foggy	41
Halifax	S. E.	Foggy	44
Portland	.....	Cloudy	44
Boston	.....	Cloudy	50
New-York	N. W.	Clear	51
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	50
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	50
Washington	N. W.	Clear	50
Fortress Monroe	.....	Hazy	55
Richmond	.....	Cloudy	59
Charleston	W.	Clear	57
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	63
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	60
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	42
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	45
Pittsburg	.....	Clear	50
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	33
Louisville	S.	Clear	55
Mobile	S.	Clear	66
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	67
Key West	E.	Clear	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	April 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 420, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 130, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 7.—*In steam-ship Tarifa, for Liverpool, via Queenstown*—C. F. Delris, Frederick Manning, L. Oliphant, J. D. Lazier, Jas. Todhunter, Iddio Perdas, José Lopez, Mrs. Walker and two children, W. G. Gordan, James McCart, Samuel Smith, T. H. G. Todd, Miss Farmer, Mrs. Finckle, Mr. LaGarcia, Chas. L. Barstow.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 7.—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow*—Wm. C. Gibson, Richardson W. Perth, J. Henderson, John Harper, William Gwine, G. R. Hamilton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 38 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets..12 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 16 | Gov. Island.. 1 05 | Hell Gate.. 2 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow March 23, and Moville 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate head winds almost the entire passage. April 4, at 3 A. M., lat. 42 30, lon. 55 22 W., passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 6th, at 8 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 66 57 W., passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans March 30, and S. W. Pass 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker. Had strong N. winds from Cape Florida; 5th inst., off Hatteras, passed two steamers, one having the other in tow.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

U. S. steamer Nina, Hunter, Washington, D. C.

Ship Arminia, (of London,) Meyler, Calcutta, Dec. 23, and Sands Head 26th, with mdse. to Mills, Edmonds & Co. Passed Cape Good Hope Feb. 6, St. Helena 18th; crossed the equator March 4 in lon. 29 W.; Feb. 12, lat. 15 S., lon. 40 E., spoke bark Perseus, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 73 ds. out; March 6, lat. 3 N., lon. 31 E., spoke ship Scottish, from Callao for Antwerp, 56 ds. out; Dec. 27, lat. 14 58 N., lon. 86 E., spoke ship Dimedora, (Br.,) Liverpool for Calcutta; Jan. 8, lat. 4 21 S., lon. 87 E., spoke bark Ardeana, (Ital.,) from Moulmein for Havana; 29 ds. out; Jan. 21, lat. 9 40 S., lon. 86 15, spoke Br. ship Mills Victor, from Calcutta for London, 30 ds. out; Jan. 22, lat. 21 20 S., lon. 81 30 E., spoke ship Lady Melville, (Br.,) Styles, Colombo for London, 15 ds. out; 22 inst., lat. 38 50 N., lon. 72 21, saw a buoy, cream colored, bottom black and horizontal stripes, and white top. At St. Helena spoke bark Astrea, Mauritius for ——, 30 ds. out. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Ship Stirling Castle, (of Liverpool,) Hamilton, Calcutta and Sands Head Dec. 18, with mdse. and 3 passengers to S. J. Pennyman. Jan. 4, lat. 7 15 S., lon. 87 25 E. spoke Br. ship Baroda, Calcutta for Liverpool 11 ds. out; passed St. Helena Feb. 19; 18th ult. lat. 18 28 S. lon. 22 11 E., spoke French bark Passe returning to Martinique in distress, was bound to St. Pierre, Miquelon; from 27th ult. to 5th inst. experienced strong gales from E. N. E. and thick fog; passed Cape Good Hope Feb. 6, and crossed equator 4th ult. lon. 29 W.

Ship Arracan, Spencer, Whampoa via Hong Kong 105 ds. with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Jan. 21, lat. 21 09 S., long. 73 30 E., spoke ship Bunker Hill from Manila for Boston; Feb. 1, lat. 29 13 S., long. 47 E., passed bark John Paul, from Penang for London; Feb. 3, lat. 30 S., long. 37 E., bark Kittie, from Batavia for Amsterdam; Feb. 15, lat. 34 S., long. 4 E., passed Br. ship Ganges, from Rangoon for Liverpool; March 14 John Maning, seaman, died of dysentery; March 22, lat. 22 N., long. 58 W., passed bark Nemesis, from Calcutta for Boston, 120 ds. out. Have been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. N. E. winds.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Feb. 22, and Isle of Wight March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; 3d inst. was off the Highlands, but was blown off.

Ship Resolute, Brooks, Liverpool 30 ds., with salt, to Williams & Guion.

Bark Irma, (Br.,) Marshall, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to J. Cummins. 5th inst., lat. 35, lon. 73, spoke schr. Marcedunk, from Wilmington, N. C., for Cienfuegos, short of provisions; supplied her; March 26, in an E. gale, off Fryingpan Shoals, shifted cargo; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Woodland, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lent, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Lost and split sails.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Matanzas March 27, with sugar to James Henry. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails, and lost the starboard anchor on the Bar.

Brig Proteus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Batlow, Cardenas, with sugar to master. Is anchored inside the Bar.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Mahoney, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Was off the Light-ship on 31st, but was blown off.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark W. H. Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Cardiff 78 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came a southern passage.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Carver, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana March 26, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Bark John Griffin, Dounay, Havana March 26, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Alfred, (of Quebec,) Llewellyn, Cardenas March 22, with sugar to Hatton, Watson & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, (of Portland,) Boyd, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Dana Brothers—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; 26th and 27th ult., experienced an E. gale which started cargo.

Brig John Stay, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig John H. Kennedy, (of New-Orleans,) Bird, Sagua 21 ds., with sugar to H. L. McCready & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Sparkling Water, (of Stockton,) Hitchborn, Matanzas March 25, with sugar to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Emma, Smart, Havana March 23, with sugar to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig R. P. Nash, Bay, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Younger, Smith & Co.; vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; sprung foretop-mast-head.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Sears, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.; vessel to H. F. Small & Co. Had variable weather; lost brig Kate Foster, schr. T. R.

Brig Sarah & Emma, (of Boston,) Carter, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter; 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bird and R. F. Caboda, (Port.,) for Philadelphia, 10th ult., off Carupano, spoke brig Marion, for New-York; brig Burr and 5th for New-York.

Brig Mercedes, (of Prince Island,) Hill, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Nowlan, Jove & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Brig Allen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Coady, [illegible]

Brig Eagle, Lanton, [illegible] with coffee, &c., to P. W. Sochar; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. gales. Capt. [illegible] died in Porto-Prince.

Brig Nellie Gay, Smith, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to Middleton, Phelps & Co. March 28, lat. 29 02, lon. 73 21, in a gale from N. E., [illegible] and the decks flooded with water. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig M. C. McKean, (Br.,) McKean, Trinidad, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to Lunsford & Co. [illegible] March 28, off Sand Key Light, spoke brig [illegible] (Br.,) from Mobile for Liverpool. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Annie Owen, Pettingill, Elizabethport for Portland.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles; vessel to J. E. Winchester. 30th ult., lat. 37 38, lon. 73 56, saw a Br. bark showing white flag with three letters. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Harriman, Messina Jan. 21, and Gibraltar Feb. 11, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. March 1, lat. 30 02 N., lon. 24 06, spoke Br. bark Union, Newport for Honolulu, with main and mizzen-top-masts gone; 21 inst., lat. 37 42, lon. 73 40, spoke ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunkport,) from Remedios for New-York; she supplied us with provisions.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Cardenas 18 ds., with molado, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; 26th ult. in a violent gale from N. E. to E. N. E., shipped a sea which stove both houses and ruined all the provisions which were in the forward house; has not had an observation in 7 ds.

Brig Golden Light, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Catawba, Hoesner, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had good weather to Hatteras; from thence 11 ds. with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Rosetta, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to order. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had fine weather to Hatteras, thence strong gales; 5th inst., off Barnegat, spoke brig Emily Jane, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Mayaguez for Boston, to Messrs. Dunn & Co., who reported 38 ds. out, short of provisions, sails split and leaking; left the Captain sick in Mayaguez. Saw a vessel bottom up, copper painted, American build, of about 200 tons; appeared as if she had been scuttled.

Schr. May Monroe, (of Rockland,) Hall, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refinery—vessel to master. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. winds.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Wooster, Aliceton Pond, Jam., 16 ds., with coffee and logwood and 3 passengers to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Jas. Young, (of Boston,) Wiles, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Brugiere, Hurlbut & Livingston—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. winds.

Schr. J. M. Morales, Newman, Maracaibo 27 ds., with coffee, &c., to Schimmelpenning, Loss & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Speculator, (Br.,) Harvey, San Blas 31 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Bressa. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails and broke main boom.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Ahern, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Wm. E. Hinman.

Schr. Roque Alaye, (Span.,) Pellhurst, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. A. F. Cobb, Cobb, Chesapeake Bay, for Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Elliott, Beall, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Fenton, Marter, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Guthrie, (U. S. Light-house,) Wright, Charleston, S. C. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Alex. Wiley, Hewitt, Maryland, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Jas. Magee, Cullin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffing, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Applegate, Stark, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Yankee Blade, Daley, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. West Wind, Weyman, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. C. Loesser, Dunham, Elizabethport, for Bath, Me.

Schr. Maria Pass, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Tibbets, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jno. Durley, Peters, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, (Tern.,) Shaler, Jacksonville, for New-Haven.

Schr. Queen of the South, Cassen, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, (Tern.,) Robinson, Pensacola, with lumber to W. J. Parks. Sld. in co. with schr. J. W. Allen, for New-York.

Schr. Ida Rowe, Brown, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to H. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Andrew J. Phillips, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Wooley, Parker, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Union, Hoyt, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charm, Smedley, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Forest Home, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Norwich.

Schr. Eva Sherman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Hale, Hale, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. Nautilus, Greene, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. & D. Crammer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. H. J. Crosby, Harding, Tangier, for Salem.

Schr. Jos. Allen, Kelso, Virginia, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Sussex, Maston, Delaware.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hubbard, York River, Va.

Schr. Barbara, Heddin, Virginia.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Harford.

Schr. E. Kenyon, Russell, Hartford.

Schr. V. Barkalow, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. D. Kahn, Stocking, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Hart, Hart, New-Haven.

BELOW.

Ship Carl, (N. G.,) Olsen, from Havre Feb. 18, [illegible]

Bark N. E. Gleason, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Halby, from Middlesboro March 8, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Was dismasted on 3d inst. in a N. E. gale off Cape May.

Brig Jeanne Marie, (Fr.,) Giequiere, Rio Grande Jan. 21.

Bark Sacramento, from San Domingo.—(All by Pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 12.)

Ship Young Eagle, (of Kennebunk,) Perkins, from Remedios.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Acadia, for Glasgow; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saragossa, for Norfolk; ship Europe, for Bremen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Arr. schrs. Island Belle, Cardenas; Frank & Emily, Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Tennessee, for New-York; schrs. J. W. Wilson, Philadelphia; Carlton Jayne, Baker's ville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Arr. steam-ship Louisburg, from New-York for Mobile.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 7, 1870.

All the iron can and nun buoys which were taken up in November last, and substituted by spar buoys for the Winter in Long Island Sound and tributaries, will be replaced during this month in their proper positions.

By order of the Light-house Board.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N., Inspector Third Light-house District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Martha W. Bell, from Cardenas, which arrived and anchored on the Bar, came up to the City yesterday A. M., and reports, 27th ult., lat. 38 10, lon. 74 20, spoke schr. Josephine, with jibboom and foretopmast gone.

SPOKEN, &c.

Steed—brig, (of Sidney, C. B.,) from Cienfuegos for Boston.—(By pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 12.)

H. Munroe—schr., from Cardenas for New-York, no date, lat. 37 20, lon. 73 20.

Emma—schr., of and for St. Stephen's, N. B., from Cienfuegos, March 27, lat. 27 11, lon. 79 30.

Ocean—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, March 4, 50 miles E. of Cape Henlopen.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Matanzas, March 18, barks Jas. Kitchin (Br.) and Agnes Frazier, (Br.,) brig Lavinia, (Br.,) all ldg. for New-York.

At Trinidad de Cuba, March 18, brigs Emma, Nash, for New-York, and Aroostook, Lord, for a port N. of Hatteras.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN
FURNITURE.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

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GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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